





## NORTH: Approval Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

Colonel North said firmly that he does not believe he violated the law while working on the staff of the National Security Council even though Congress had passed a law prohibiting U.S. assistance to the Contras.

At one point, his voice rising with emotion, Colonel North said: "I realize there's a lot of people around that think there's a loose cannon on the gunk of state on the NSC. That wasn't what I heard while I worked there. I've only heard it since I left. People used to walk up to me and tell me what a great job I was doing."

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said he would not comment on the hearings when he was asked whether Mr. Reagan had seen memos requesting his approval of a diversion plan.

Colonel North spent all day in the witness chair and is expected to return each day this week. In his testimony, Colonel North made three other points. He contradicted earlier testimony by Robert C. McFarlane in which the former national security adviser said he had told his staff not to solicit aid from foreign leaders for the Contras after Congress had cut off U.S. assistance.

"I never heard those instructions," Colonel North said, adding that he once gave Mr. McFarlane a card containing the number of an offshore bank account that could accept contributions intended for the rebels.

"Thank God somebody put money into that account and the Nicaraguan resistance didn't die, as perhaps some others intended," he said.

He said he told the Iranians a "bald-faced lie" last October when he said that Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger had advised the president that he faced impeachment if the U.S. public found out about the arms sales to Iran. "I would have offered the Iranians a trip to Disneyland if we could have gotten the hostages home," Colonel North said.

He disputed the use of the term "diversion" to describe the funneling of arms-sales funds to the Contras. "The only thing we did was divert money out of Mr. Ghorbani-far's pocket and put it to better use," he said, referring to Manucher Ghorbani-far, the Iranian businessman who was a middle-man in the arms-for-hostages negotiations.

He said he began shredding documents "in earnest" last October after the director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, told him that a Canadian businessman, Roy Furmark, had visited him and had reported that funds had been diverted from the Iran arms sales to the Contras.

He said that on Nov. 21, when he was warned that Attorney General Edwin Meese III was beginning an inquiry, he hurriedly arrested Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, then the national security adviser, that "all those documents were destroyed." The reference was to papers in Colonel North's files mentioning the diversion of funds.

He said he helped draft false chronologies of the arms sale arrangement for White House use last fall, in part to protect American hostages in Lebanon and secret Iranian intermediaries from possible harm and in part to prevent repercussions in the United States. He said several past and present officials, including Admiral Poindexter, Mr. Casey and Mr. McFarlane, knew the chronology was inaccurate but that he did not know which official was responsible for putting out the faulty record. Admiral Poindexter has resigned; Mr. Casey died in May.

He described meetings last fall at which congressional testimony prepared for Mr. Casey was falsified. He said he and Mr. Casey decided privately that the CIA director would tell Congress that an airplane actually carrying U.S.-made Hawk missiles to Iran contained "bulky cargo."

In his testimony, Colonel North said Mr. Meese was among the officials present at a Nov. 20, 1986, meeting called to prepare testimony for Mr. Casey. Mr. Meese was at the meeting as part of an inquiry ordered by the president, and, like others present, raised no objection to a plan to give Congress the impression that the U.S. government did not find out about the arms shipment until well after it had occurred, Colonel North testified.

## 'I Assumed the President Was Aware'

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Following are excerpts from the testimony of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North on Tuesday before the congressional committees hearing the Iran-contra affair: He was questioned by the House committee counsel, John W. Nields Jr.

Mr. Nields: Now in certain Communist countries, the government's activities are kept secret from the people. But that's not the way we do things in America, is it?

Colonel North: I think it is very important for the American people to understand that this is a dangerous world; that we live at risk and that this nation is at risk in a dangerous world. And that they ought not to be led to believe, as a consequence of these hearings, that this nation cannot or should not conduct covert operations.

The American people ought not to be led to believe by the way you're asking that question that we intentionally deceived the American people, or had that intent to begin with. The effort to conduct these covert operations was made in such a way that our adversaries could not have knowledge of them, or that we could deny American association with it, or the association of this government with those activities. And that is not wrong.

Mr. Nields: It is a principal purpose of these hearings to replace secrecy and deception with disclosure and truth. And that's one of the reasons we have called you here, sir.

And one question the American people would like to know the answer to is what did the president know about the diversion of the proceeds of Iranian arms sales to the Contras. Can you tell us what you know about that, sir?

Colonel North: As I told this committee several days ago, and if you'll indulge me, counsel, in a brief summary of what I said, I never personally discussed the use of the residuals or profits from the sale of U.S. weapons to Iran for the purpose of supporting the Nicaraguan resistance with the president. I never raised it with him, and he never raised it with me during my

## The Colonel's Decorations: Sum of a Career

By John H. Cushman Jr.

WASHINGTON — As Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North's uniform declares his military service, its decorations encapsulate his career.

Some of these decorations emblazoned with six rows of ribbons attest to Colonel North's heroism in combat; others to his administrative achievements. Some show his skills at soldiering. Others, routinely awarded, show his presence in a unit that operated at sea or in Vietnam.

Seventeen years ago, near the Vietnamese demilitarized zone, Second Lieutenant North won a Silver Star by exposing himself to enemy fire, leading his platoon in four successive attacks against what the medal citation calls North Vietnamese Army forces.

But with the exception of those medals earned by his personal valor under fire in Vietnam, Colonel North's decorations by and large are no more distinguished than what might be seen on the chest of many lieutenant colonels.

On his right breast pocket he sometimes wears a large replica of the Presidential Seal, earned at the White House for his service on the National Security staff.

Throughout the conduct of any entire tenure at the National Security Council, I assumed that the president was aware of what I was doing and had, through my superiors, approved it. I sought approval of my superiors for every one of my actions, and it is well documented. I assumed when I had approval to proceed from either Judge Clark, Bud McFarlane or Admiral Poindexter, that they had indeed solicited and obtained the approval of the president, (William F. Clark, Robert C. McFarlane and Admiral John Poindexter were the three na-



lapel, is the nation's third-highest award for bravery in combat. The Bronze Star can be won off the field of battle; but because Colonel North won his in combat, his ribbon is marked with a "V" for valor.

The colonel was wounded twice in Vietnam, and because of this he wears the Purple Heart. The ribbon appears in the third row from the top, with a star representing the second award.

The bottom row of ribbons, just above his pocket, carries three awards granted by the government of South Vietnam: one for Colonel North's own actions, one awarded to every member of his unit and one to everyone who served in the war.

Some of the other ribbons, like his Navy Achievement Medal and one of his Navy Commendation Medals, were earned for proficiency in planning and carrying out training of various Marine units.

Dangling below the block of ribbons is a pendant with crossed rifles, indicating his expertise at shooting with a rifle, and another pendant, slightly smaller, with crossed pistols, another sign of his marksmanship. And just visible above the top row of ribbons are his parachute wings.

entire tenure at the National Security Council staff.

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tional security directors for whom Colonel North had worked.)

To my recollection, Admiral Poindexter never told me that he met with the president on the issue of using residuals from the Iranian sale to support the Nicaraguan resistance or that he discussed the residuals or profits for use by the Contras with the president or that he got the president's specific approval. Nor did he tell me that the president had approved such a transaction. But again, I wish to reiterate that throughout I believed that the president had indeed authorized such activity.

No other person with whom I

was in contact with during my tenure at the White House told me that he or she ever discussed the issue of the residuals or profits with the president.

In late November, two other things occurred which relate to this issue. On or about Friday, Nov. 21, I asked Admiral Poindexter directly, "Does the president know?" He told me he did not. And on Nov. 25, the day I was reassigned back to the United States Marine Corps for service, the president of the United States called me. In the course of that call, the president said to me words to the effect that, "I just didn't know."

## CHERNOBYL: In Empty Town, 6 Officials on Trial

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tion director, Alexander P. Kovalev.

A small group of Moscow-based reporters were brought in by bus from Kiev under police escort for the first day's proceedings. All were checked by white-coated technicians at the courtroom entrance for traces of radiation.

The trial was clearly linked to the Soviet leadership's campaign to hold all officials responsible for their actions.

Since coming to power in March 1985, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has frequently warned bureaucrats at all levels that they will be called to account for incompetence or irresponsibility.

The decision to have Raimond K. Briza, a deputy chairman of the Soviet Supreme Court, hear the case meant that the verdict could be appealed only to the Supreme Soviet, the nation's nominal parliament.

The trial is expected to take about three weeks. Separate pro-

ceedings to determine personal losses of Soviet citizens as a result of the accident will take place later.

The report of a judicial investigation commission, which served as the equivalent of an indictment against the six plant employees, also suggested that officials who built the reactor may be tried later.

The defendants were criticized in the report for "blatant violation of technical safety measures and regulations governing the use of nuclear reactors in the Soviet Union."

The report, which took more than two hours to read in court, disclosed that unauthorized experiments had been twice before carried out at Chernobyl, in 1982 and 1985.

Before the catastrophe, several precarious situations had previously occurred, when an accident had only just been avoided, notably in 1985," the report said.

It also accused plant officials of not informing workers and citizens of the accident for 36 hours. Workers showed up for the 8

A.M. shift, less than seven hours after the explosion, and were exposed to radiation, the report said.

All but one of the accused are charged under Article 220 of the Ukrainian criminal code on violations of security measures in enterprises where explosions may result. The charge carries a maximum 10-year prison sentence.

The exception is a senior engineer and atomic energy inspector, Yuri A. Lashchuk, 50. He was charged with violating Article 167 of the code, which stipulates a maximum two-year term for negligence or unlawful execution of responsibility.

The other defendants are the former plant director, Victor P. Bryukhanov; the former chief engineer, Nikolai M. Fomin; and two men who, like Mr. Lashchuk, still work at Chernobyl: Boris V. Rogozhin, who was the Reactor 4 shift director; and Alexander P. Kovalev, who was chief of the reactor. He is not related to the information official of the same name.

## KOREA: Army Remains Pivotal to Nation's Future

(Continued from Page 1)

to move the army as an institution may feel differently."

Twice before since South Korea's independence, in 1960 and 1980, the nation seemed on the verge of democracy. Both times, the military intervened, with General Park Chung Hee staging a coup in 1961 and Mr. Chun emerging as leader in 1980 after Park's assassination.

Mr. Chun was subsequently elected in 1981 and has promised to step down in 1988. But when street demonstrations with an anti-Chun cast began attracting middle-class support last month, many people thought army tanks might appear. While U.S. officials warned repeatedly against martial law, Mr. Chun seriously considered calling in the army to restore order, sources in Seoul said.

"At one point, it was a near thing," a source said.

But Mr. Chun rejected that option in favor of concessions to the opposition, including direct presidential elections in the fall and release of political prisoners.

Government officials, including the ruling party's likely candidate

to succeed Mr. Chun, Roh Tae Woo, say they expect the military will continue to stand aside as democratization proceeds. With South Korea's economic growth much admired in the developing world and its people virtually all literate, the sources say, the nation is ready for civilian democracy.

Choi Chang Yoon, vice minister of culture and information, graduated from and later taught at the Korean Military Academy, the source of most of the army top officers. Mr. Choi said that as South Korea has developed, the army has changed, too.

"The Korean military under President Chun is different from that of the 1960s and 1970s," he said. "In the past six years it has stayed out of politics, and Korean society has become more mature and pluralistic. Unlike his predecessor, President Chun has not relied on martial law or emergency measures in coping with domestic political problems."

The South Korean Army scrupulously avoids the kind of involvement in day-to-day decisions common in some Asian nations. Generals do not comment about farm policy or foreign affairs. But the army does keep close watch. Political officers brief army units each time Mr. Chun gives a speech, for example, and they have always been assumed to have veto power over any major decisions. In addition, retired officers hold key positions in the cabinet, the National Assembly and in many businesses with close ties to government.

"It's a question of personal advantage, not ideology," said an official who questioned whether the military would easily relinquish the favored position it has enjoyed. situation is a land where they have sparse access to the multitude of nearly roadless villages. But in Cambodia's only modern children's hospital—a donation of World Vision, an American Protestant missionary group—the corridors are lined with a chronic overflow of children suffering from acute malnutrition and parasitic diarrhea.

Such conditions in the most developed and accessible part of the nation of seven million people indicate greater suffering in the areas hidden from outside view. The United Nations Children's Fund reported this year that in Cambodia, where an enduring phony boom has followed the separation of men from women in the Khmer Rouge years, 216 of each 1,000 children die before reaching the age of 5.

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Life expectancy is 46 years. In Vietnam, child mortality is 98 per 1,000 and life expectancy 60 years.

The dominant reality confronting a visitor who has known Cambodia for more than 17 years and last visited seven years ago is pervasive economic deprivation. Eight years after the overthrow of the regime that turned the entire country into a forced-labor camp, Cambodia lives markedly below the levels that prevailed before all-out war began in 1970.

Few countries not under strong Soviet influence have recognized the government, which is headed by Prince Heng Samrin and Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Most of the rest of the world, including the United States, recognizes an exile coalition, the dominant force in which is Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge.

Phnom Penh, a city where the population has edged back to about 600,000 after standing nearly deserted in the Khmer Rouge reign from 1975 until 1979, languishes in near-isolation. It is reachable from the outside only from Vietnam or the Soviet Union.

After the selective killing of city dwellers by the Khmer Rouge, the population of the capital consists largely of country folk who came in search of relief food immediately after the Vietnamese invasion.

"The streets are still dirty," said Chhey Kanha, deputy health minister. "Most people here are new to the city. Life is hard for them. We are trying to educate them, especially in sanitation, but we are short

## JAZZ: Dexter, les Flics

(Continued from Page 1)

in 1967 in Paris he was arrested for it.

"It wasn't possession," he recalled, "but they had observed me buying and I was obviously a user. I wasn't hurting anybody but myself. It was a misdemeanor." He spent two months in prison ("which was just as well because I cleaned up") before being able to arrange bail. A few months later he received a three-month suspended sentence.

He had to sign in at the police prefecture once a week, which took a good part of the day. He read Henry Miller's "Quiet Days in Clichy" while waiting. Finally he was told to leave the country.

In 1971 Gordon received a letter on Interior Ministry stationery (he still carries it) that said he could enter France to work for three-month periods. He has toured France many times since. The letter straightened out occasional problems at the border.

He glows now at 64, his eyes have a survivor's twinkle and the constantly slow-motion hands add twists of irony to his husky voice.

Two years ago, while "Round Midnight" was in production, the Socialist minister of culture, Jack Lang, gave Gordon one of France's most sought-after cultural awards, proclaiming him a *chevalier* in the Ordre des Arts et des Lettres.

The film's producer, Irwin Winkler, reminded French consular officials in New York about the award when they checked the records and held up formalities before Gordon's current tour.

They gave him a three-year visa, but when Gordon showed it at the airport, "Le chef" said: "This doesn't mean anything. The consulate people in New York don't know what they're doing." That's a quote. And he didn't want to know anything about any old letter.

Gordon said he was led into a series of rooms — "You know, like the police do, so your lawyer can't get to you" — while his wife, who is also his manager, tried to get out of the transit area and telephone for help.

"I went nuts on them," she recalled. "I said they were a bunch of fascists and we were going home on the next plane and we'll never play France again."

Gordon said a sympathetic officer told him they would have let him go sooner if his wife had not been so rude. "He told me, 'This chief, he's a racist, and he hates Americans. He'll keep you as long as he can.'"

Waiting in a locker room around noon, Gordon watched officers "come in and dig into their beer stash—not one of them offered me a taste." This was said with a raised eyebrow and a wink, followed by the observation: "I think it's pretty weird that Klaus Barbie benefits from a 20-year statute of limitations and not me."

He lost his temper only once, when an officer picked up his hat, Dale Turner's hat. Gordon rose, pointed and growled: "Touche par le chapeau"—don't touch the hat.

After five hours, the chief issued a nine-day visa that covered the French portion of Gordon's European tour. On Sunday night, before the Dexter Gordon quartet played for 5,000 people in the Grand Halle de la Villette, Jack Lang visited the dressing room and said, "Dexter, please don't blame the French people for this."

An Interior Ministry official invited Gordon to his office Monday and, without apologizing, extended the nine days to one month. Gordon does not consider it a victory. He likes France; he had been thinking about coming back for a vacation in Biarritz.

Gordon said he thought about "all the people this sort of thing happens to every day — people who don't get any attention," adding: "Actually, it probably wouldn't have happened to me if I was wearing my chivalier medal. Next time I come to France I'm going to wear my medal."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Zambia Ferry Toll Is 198 and Rising

LUSAKA, Zambia (APF) — At least 198 persons were drowned after a ferry struck a sandbank and sank in a river separating Zambia and Zaire. The police said Tuesday as the search continued for 200 more bodies. The police said the toll was higher than initially indicated because more than 500 passengers probably had been on board, not 400 as first thought.

Government officials and police officials reached by telephone in Mansa, the capital of Luapula Province, said a navigational error may have caused the accident. The Zairean barge hit the sandbank at Kataba, on the Zairean side of the Luapula River, early Monday as it moved from Pweto to the Mwenze district of Zambia. Eighty passengers reportedly swam to safety.

"The barge hit a sandbank when it went off course," a government official said. "It is very obvious that it was overloaded beyond the 470 capacity."

### General Strike Gains Support in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (APF) — A general strike gained support here Tuesday as hundreds of protesters converged on the national palace to call for the resignation of the National Governing Council, which is dominated by the military.

Hundreds were seen gathering in the morning before the palace, one of the sites where 20 young people had announced they would set themselves ablaze in protest against the council. Another crowd formed in Carrefour, a shantytown south of the capital, before heading to the palace in the center of the city.

The recent round of protests erupted when the council announced it would take control of planned elections from an independent election board. It later revoked the decree, but by then protesters were calling for the immediate ouster of the council amid allegedly brutal suppression of strikers by the military.

### Estimate Soars on U.S. Space Station

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A panel of experts convened by the National Research Council has estimated that the proposed U.S. space station would cost about \$27.5 billion, the highest figure yet cited in an escalating series of estimates.

A committee of 13 assembled by the council, the research arm of the National Academy of Sciences, has estimated that the first phase would cost \$21 billion and the second phase \$6.5 billion, estimated in 1984 dollars.

The vast majority of these costs are included in financial plans of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and are thus not an unexpected addition to its budget, the committee said. But items such as launching services, salaries and spare parts that would be required for the station were not clearly identified as costs, thus obscuring the full commitment needed, the committee said. The panel made its estimate Monday.

### Mubarak Nomination Is Approved

CAIRO (UPI) — The nomination of President Hosni Mubarak for a second term has been overwhelmingly approved by parliament. He received the backing of most of the Islamic opposition, but 32 members of the rightist Wafd grouping walked out in protest.

More than two-thirds of the 458-member People's Assembly, voting by secret ballot on Monday, accepted the ruling National Democratic Party's nomination of Mr. Mubarak, who became president after the assassination of Anwar Sadat in October 1981.

The nomination for a second six-year term was expected to be approved by a referendum in October.

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## TRAVEL UPDATE

The Queen Elizabeth 2 will not call at Cherbourg, France, on its way to New York as planned Friday because of maintenance work on the liner's new propulsion system, the Cunard line announced Tuesday. More than 200 passengers due to join the ship in Cherbourg, will instead be flown to Southampton, England, aboard a special flight. (IHT)

Homesickness living together in Sweden will qualify for the same cheap family air fare packages that are available to heterosexual couples on the main domestic airline, Linjeflyg, it was announced Tuesday. (Reuters)

The French government, embroiled in a 12-week dispute with air traffic controllers, is planning a law to restrict their power to strike, a Transport Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. (Reuters)

## GLASS: Videotape Says He Is Spy

(Continued from Page 1)

he said on the tape. "I made Dany Chamoun go to the U.S.A. and meet the officials. We also discussed what we should do as to the assassination of Prime Minister Rashid Karami and how we can make another government to go with the coming presidential elections."

Mr. Karami, who was pro-Syrian, died when a bomb exploded aboard his Lebanese Army helicopter.

Dany Chamoun, son of former President Camille Chamoun of Lebanon, is the leader of the rightist Christian National Liberal Party, which is known for links with Israel. He visited the United States

in June and discussed the situation in Lebanon with U.S. officials.

Muslim and leftist leaders have accused Israel and rightist Christian militias of murdering Mr. Karami in collaboration with a Lebanese Army officer. Both the militias and the army have denied the charge.

The videotape was accompanied by a nine-line, typewritten statement in Arabic that said, "America was and still is trying to exploit us."

The U.S. Embassy in Beirut withheld comment on the videotape. "We have no information on this matter," said an embassy spokesman, who refused to be publicly identified. (AP, UPI)

## CAMBODIA: 8 Years After the Vietnamese Invasion, an End at Least to Starvation

(Continued from Page 1)

Life expectancy is 46 years. In Vietnam, child mortality is 98 per 1,000 and life expectancy 60 years.

The dominant reality confronting a visitor who has known Cambodia for more than 17 years and last visited seven years ago is pervasive economic deprivation. Eight years after the overthrow of the regime that turned the entire country into a forced-labor camp, Cambodia lives markedly below the levels that prevailed before all-out war began in 1970.

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"The streets are still dirty," said Chhey Kanha, deputy health minister. "Most people here are new to the city. Life is hard for them. We are trying to educate them, especially in sanitation, but we are short

of trained people. The culture and education of the people are limited."

Miss Chhey Kanha said she did not know how many people had access to uncontaminated water. Some relief officials say they believe that not more than 1 percent of the population has safe water.

"We don't have enough money to repair the city," said Kong Som Ol, the U.S.-educated former agriculture minister who serves as a minister assisting the prime minister. "The city is dirty. The sewage system overflows during the rainy season."

Poverty appears to afflict all Cambodians. The standard wage is less than \$7 a month at the official rate of exchange, less than \$2 at the more realistic black-market rate.

Second jobs are the rule. A low-ranking official said that his wife buys fruit in suburban markets and sells it at a slight profit in the city, as well as taking in sewing at night.

The markets offer tempting fruits and vegetables but at prices so high that a month's wages would not fill a shopping basket.

The high cost may explain why medical relief workers find Cambodians eating and feeding their children an unbalanced diet consisting largely of rice, in which the country is nearly self-sufficient.

Dr. Sophie Biscache, a French doctor with a relief medical team for children, said that malnutrition was the main health problem. She said that surveys in the capital showed that 20 percent of children up to the age of 5 suffered malnu-



## AMERICAN TOPICS

## Meese Reveals Profit Of Blind Partnership

By George Lardner Jr. and Mary Thomson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has disclosed that he and his wife made more than \$35,000 in profits from sales of stock over the past two years on an investment of \$60,000, but defended his failure to reveal it earlier.

The Office of Government Ethics said last week that Mr. Meese had failed to comply with federal ethics rules when he set up "a qualified blind partnership" in 1985.

Mr. Meese said Monday, through his lawyers, that he had complied fully with the Ethics in Government Act when he entered the partnership that handled the investments. He also has accused the Office of Government Ethics of violating federal law by failing to warn him that his disclosures had been insufficient.

"Mr. Meese, in short, has done what a government official is supposed to do," said Mr. Meese's attorneys, Nathan Levin and James E. Rocco 3d, in a memorandum.

Under federal law, officials required to make annual financial disclosures must report the holdings of and the income from a trust or other financial arrangement unless they have entered into a "qualified blind trust" approved by the

Office of Government Ethics. Mr. Meese did not seek approval.

Mr. Meese has been under pressure to disclose his holdings since April in news reports of his "blind partnership" with a San Francisco businessman, W. Franklin Chinn. Mr. Chinn was a director of Wedtech Corp., a defense contractor that is the subject of federal inquiry.

Mr. Meese, who had intervened on Wedtech's behalf in 1982 as a White House official, did not disqualify himself from all federal investigations of Wedtech until April.

Shortly thereafter, he announced that he was ending his partnership with Mr. Chinn, who had become a subject of the Wedtech inquiries, but the attorney general resisted making public the details of his \$60,000 investment.

Mr. Meese's attorneys emphasized that Mr. Chinn had not invested any of Mr. Meese's funds in Wedtech or any Wedtech subsidiary, but rather had made profits by a series of unusual same-day trades, buying in the morning and selling in the afternoon.

The attorneys took the position that Mr. Chinn's investments rolled over so quickly that the ownership in the stocks was too insubstantial and too fleeting to create a conflict of interest.

## Dr. W. Henle, Discoverer of Virus-Cancer Link, Is Dead

By Ruth Marcus and Gwen Ifill

Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — Dr. Werner Henle, 77, who with his wife discovered the first virus associated with human cancer, died Monday of cancer.

Dr. Henle was emeritus director of the Virus Diagnostic Laboratory of the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. In the late 1960s, Dr. Henle and his wife, Dr. Gertrude Henle, established a relationship between infectious mononucleosis and Burkitt's lymphoma, a cancer common in Africa.

The Henles also conducted a 1943 study showing the effectiveness of inoculation against influenza.

Daniel J. Haughton, Former Lockheed Chairman  
MARIEFFA, Georgia (AP) — Daniel J. Haughton, 75, a former chairman of Lockheed Corp., died Sunday of complications from heart and gall bladder surgery.

He began his Lockheed career in 1939 as a systems analyst. As chairman, president and executive vice president, he oversaw development of such airplanes as the U-2 and SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft.

WASHINGTON — Conservative and liberal groups are preparing for a multimillion-dollar lobbying battle over the nomination of Robert H. Bork to the U.S. Supreme Court. Efforts already are under way by both sides to organize grass-roots support in the states of key senators.

Almost as soon as Judge Bork's nomination was announced last week, both sides started to write and telephone their members, recruit other groups, bombard editorial writers with information about the Senate's role in the confirmation process, and develop advertising campaigns and legislative strategies designed to defeat or assure his elevation to the high court.

In New York, at the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, delegates unanimously passed a resolution Monday criticizing Judge Bork's stands on racial issues and calling for an "all-out effort to block" his confirmation.

"We must let our senators know that a vote against Mr. Bork is a prerequisite for our vote in the next election," said the civil rights leader Coretta Scott King, widow of the

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., to loud applause.

The 1.8 million members National Education Association, the nation's largest teachers union, also voted at its convention Sunday to fight Judge Bork's nomination. The National Organization for Women and the National Abortion Rights Action League will both concentrate on the Bork battle at their annual meetings later this month.

People for the American Way, a liberal lobbying group founded by Norman Lear, the television producer, has five or six people working full-time on the nomination and about \$360,000 in "seed money" to spend on the confirmation battle. "We're talking at least a million on this campaign," said the executive director, Art Kropp.

He said the group will begin an "alert mailing" to its 250,000 members Tuesday "to get them prepared" about the battle, and will organize a "phone bank" to have members telephone key senators when the nomination comes before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Likewise, conservative groups have plunged into what a direct mail expert, Richard Viguerie, described as "the biggest liberal-conservative battle since the 1984 election."

"It began immediately — the first meetings of conservative leaders to brainstorm and begin to start

action were the very next morning" after the Bork nomination was announced, said Patrick McGuigan of the Coalitions for America, a conservative lobbying group.

Concerned Women for America, a 500,000-member conservative group, sent letters Monday to about 50 "area leaders" nationwide asking them to activate phone banks to urge members to write to their senators in support of the nomination.

The American Conservative Union sent its top 1,000 contributors what its executive director, Dan Casey, described as a "here we go again letter," asking them for contributions to support the Bork effort and to urge their senators to back Judge Bork. Mr. Casey said the group would send another 40,000 to 60,000 letters to supporters by the end of the month.

"We're going to go all out," Mr. Casey said. "This is an issue that will fund itself because it's what they would say in the direct mail world is a 'hot button' issue."

Meanwhile, both sides are battling for the support of the nation's editorial writers. People for the American Way and the Alliance for Justice last week sent mailing to 1,700 newspaper editorial writers stressing the importance of the Senate's "advice and consent" role in considering nominations.

AGE-OLD QUEST — Hilda Crooks, 91, displays the pack she plans to carry to climb Mount Fuji in Japan on July 22. She is known as Grandmother Whitney for her many attempts to climb Mount Whitney in California.

## Bonuses Replacing Annual Pay Increases

Millions of American workers these days are paid cash bonuses instead of traditional annual wage increases. While executives say this distributes wealth and increases productivity, it clearly means less money for most workers, according to The New York Times.

Whether the bonuses are called profit sharing, gain-sharing, lump-sum payments or pay-for-performance plan, they can vary with a company's fortunes, disappearing in hard times. Because they are not included in the base pay, there is no compounding effect over time. That means both wages and benefits are rising more slowly.

In a recent survey, 1,126 of the 1,600 companies that responded had one or more of these bonus plans, and 69 percent of those companies had started the plans in the last five years, according to the American Productivity Center, a research organization. The trend is developing so rapidly that the U.S. Labor Department is just beginning to acknowledge its impact.

The bonuses average about 10 percent of base pay annually, or double the rate of wage increases these days. But savings on labor costs are huge. A 10 percent annual bonus brings a worker less additional money after three or four years than a 3 percent annual raise. In Japan, the only other industrial country basing pay on bonuses, these average 25 percent.

"The new bonus raise is contributing to a flattening of wages nationally," said Robert Reich, a Harvard economist. Labor unions, more concerned today about losing jobs than raising wages, are reluctant to fight the trend.

## Short Takes

National Park Service wranglers have finished removing 6,000 wild burros from the Death Valley National Monument. The captured animals are put up for adoption. From now on, Park Service rangers will

shoot any stragglers. The burros were brought in to the 3,125-square-mile (8,000-square kilometer) valley by prospectors beginning in the 1860s. They had been consuming much of the vegetation and water on which animals native to the valley, such as bighorn sheep, depend. Rounding up the burros, and putting up a 37-mile (60-kilometer) fence to keep them out, cost the National Park Service \$1.7 million.

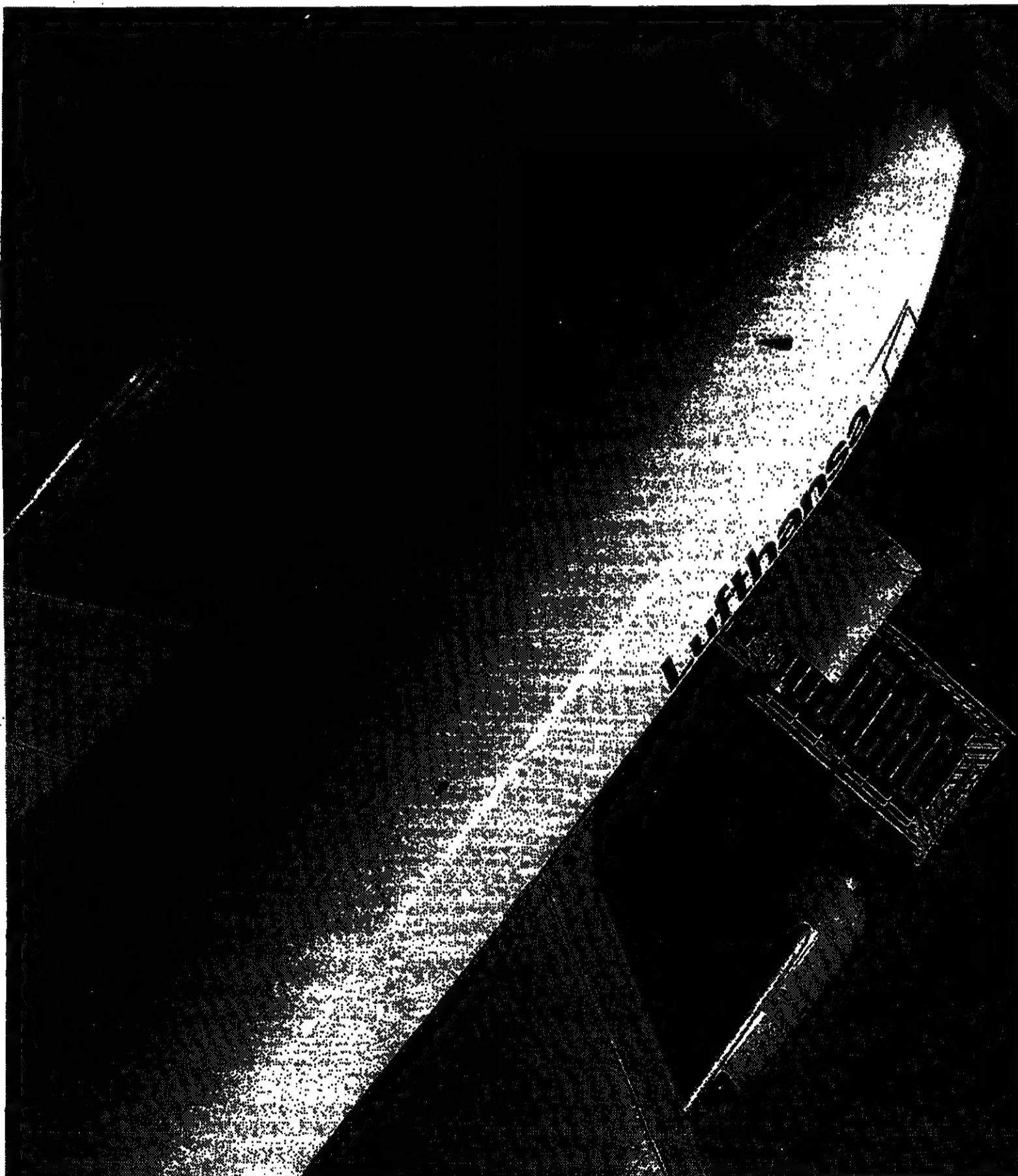
Makers of Aids, a diet candy on the market for 45 years, are in a dilemma. "Obviously, our product does not give anyone AIDS," or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, says Robert Bergless, chairman and chief executive of Dep Corp. But "with a name like Aids, we'll have to do some rebranding. We are looking at all aspects of the problem — and that includes the name." He said that some sales of Aids have generally held steady.

With international student exchange programs proliferating since President Ronald Reagan signed the International Exchange Initiative in 1982, it is getting harder to find families willing to be unpaid hosts for a few weeks or months to about 100,000 youthful visitors a year. The Washington Post reports. Program officials cite rising costs of taking in foreign students, increases in two-worker families who lack the time to serve as hosts, mounting competition for host families from an expanding number of exchange groups, and a \$50 monthly tax deduction that has not changed since the 1960s. Today's cost, officials say, is as much as \$400 a month.

Representative Leon E. Panetta, Democrat of California, compares Congress's long-standing efforts to force President Reagan into a compromise on spending and taxes to a budgetary version of the "Roadrunner" cartoon, with Democrats playing the role of the hapless coyote. Every time Democrats in Congress think they finally have the president boxed in, Mr. Panetta said, "he goes 'beep beep' and leaves us in the dust."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

## There is a very clear viewpoint on perfection.



Lufthansa

## Asylum Applications Destroyed in Berlin Fire

BERLIN — A fire Tuesday destroyed a West Berlin government office in which applications for political asylum were processed. Five thousand to 6,000 applications were burned.

Flammable liquid had been poured on the floor, the police said.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Yes, Judge the Judge

Americans hold the Supreme Court in such reverence that they are sometimes persuaded, haplessly, to try taking the politics out of politics. As President Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert Bork reverberates, it becomes clear that this is such a time.

The white marble and the black robes radiate a virtue that transcends partisanship. That is exactly as it should be; federal judges receive lifetime appointments in order to be free of any partisan debt or duty. Their unencumbered freedom to decide cases is, however, distinctly different from how the Senate should decide which nominees to approve. As the history of Reagan nominations illustrates, that is a political question, properly and always. To claim that it is improper to examine a nominee's philosophical positions misses the point. The wholly proper test is to discover and weigh what those positions are.

Mr. Reagan pledged to change the Supreme Court's philosophy. At his early heights of popularity he filled his first vacancy with Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman justice. In 1981 she sailed through three days of hearings and was unanimously confirmed before the court's fall term.

Mr. Reagan won in 1984 by a landslide, but the 1986 elevation of William Rehnquist to chief justice met increased resistance from a Republican Senate, even though the companion appointment of Antonin Scalia brought little net change in the court's outlook. This time there were four days of quibbles and hearings, and the Senate eventually approved the promotion only by a vote of 65-33, seven more negative votes than any justice in history had received.

Now the politics have changed dramatically. Democrats control the Senate. The president's popularity has plummeted. And Judge Bork's extensive record as lawyer, teacher, government official and member of the Court of Appeals strongly suggests that he would change the court's delicate balance.

Is that a legitimate focus of concern? Yes. Philosophy is every bit as relevant for the Senate as for the president. For people who think of themselves as progressive on social

issues, Judge Bork's record is not reassuring. Senators may legitimately try to elicit whether his hostility to the 1973 abortion decision will influence him to vote to overturn it. More particularly the Senate may inquire whether related decisions are in jeopardy. One is the 1965 ruling that Connecticut's ban on contraceptives was unconstitutional as applied to married couples. That decision set forth principles of privacy and personal liberty that Judge Bork has criticized because he cannot find them in the text of the Constitution.

Of high interest also is how much the nominee's views about free speech and the press have changed. In 1971 he wrote that the First Amendment protected primarily political speech from government suppression. What kind of a country would America be if artistic expression were held to lack Bill of Rights safeguards?

Justice Rehnquist was alone, just two years ago, in arguing that the ban on establishing religion prevents only one thing: government sponsorship of a church. Now Justice Scalia announces his agreement, and Robert Bork might thus provide a third vote to overturn numerous decisions against state-sponsored school prayer.

The current controversy over independent prosecutors to investigate the Reagan administration magnifies questions about Judge Bork's dismissal of the special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox, in 1973. He carried out President Nixon's order despite Justice Department rules that had the force of law. Judge Bork later explained that he was free to carry out the order because only his superiors had personally promised not to do such a thing absent "extraordinary improprieties."

Are executive officials thus free to ignore commitments of law and honor? These and other questions warrant full Senate attention. Questions that might have been answered one way in 1973 or even 1986 may be answered differently this year. The court's balance is different; the Senate is different; the politics are different.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## When the Plant Closes

So far, the trade bill is moving along pretty well in its perilous passage through the Senate. In the first of the crucial votes, the senators last week out the energy-security—that is, oil-protection—section out of it. If that one had gone the other way it might have meant the collapse of the bill itself. The oil section was an enormous concession to one special interest, the domestic oil producers; if they had won, it would have been impossible to keep out all the others. But the vote went the right way by a reassuringly substantial margin, maintaining the agreement that has been keeping the single-industry goodies and giveaways out of this legislation.

The next major vote will probably be on the provision requiring a company to give 90 days' notification of the closing of a plant employing 100 or more people. The case for it is that it can ease the blow to those people, providing time for counseling and planning for retraining and the transition to other work. Where employers provide advance notice, the provision's supporters argue, unemployment and the disruption of people's lives is reduced. The authors have limited it to closings big enough to have an impact not only on individual workers but on whole towns.

To attempt to meet businesses' objections, the draftsmen have offered a series of

exceptions. Notification would not be required when a plant closed for genuinely unforeseen reasons—for example, a sudden loss of a contract. A company in trouble would not have to notify if it was trying to keep the operation going and feared that a closing announcement would destroy its credit. Temporary layoffs are not covered.

But most businesses do not like the idea on principle. They fear that this kind of requirement will contribute to the rigidity of industry, in the European manner, leaving them less agile to meet change. Expanding trade means change on a very serious scale, and most of this bill has to do with setting the rules for change in industrial patterns—which means the way people earn their livings.

It is useful to make a distinction between the kind of legislation that provides a shock absorber and the kind that tries to prevent competitive shocks altogether by penalizing foreign goods and keeping them out of the country. The plant-closing provision is a shock absorber, an attempt to mitigate the most painful side effects of competition and economic growth. It is not essential to this bill. But something like it may prove to be essential, sooner or later, to keep American markets open to expanding trade from abroad.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Too Much of a Navy?

Matching naval forces to missions is no easy task, as the problems in the Gulf make clear. This year the U.S. Navy is spending \$95 billion, a third of the defense budget, toward its goal of a 600-ship fleet, but it has run into an embarrassing obstacle: money.

The navy had counted on 3 percent real growth, but the Pentagon's overall budget will clearly be less, leaving unwelcome alternatives. Either the navy will grow at the expense of the other services, or it will end up buying a hollow fleet, which it cannot afford to keep properly maintained and manned.

One answer to this dilemma is suggested by a recent Brookings Institution study by William Kaufmann, a respected defense analyst. He redefines the navy's missions and concludes that a smaller navy would suffice and would require no real growth in spending. It is a wholly sensible prescription entitled to respectful attention by Congress.

The navy's peace-time mission is to show the flag and deter adventurism by countries like Libya or Iran. In war it has three roles. One is to escort convoys to Europe and a second is to guard the passages between Greenland, Iceland and the United Kingdom through which Soviet submarines must pass to attack convoys. For these tasks the navy needs frigates, attack submarines, land-based patrol aircraft and an underwater network of microphones to monitor Soviet submarines. The third role is to attack Soviet bases from which planes and submarines might threaten convoys, and to head off Soviet advances on Norway or Iceland.

Mr. Kaufmann believes that these roles require only 12 carrier battle groups and transport for three Marine Corps assault

forces. He terms this an "efficient" navy, compared with the 15-carrier battle groups it aspires to. The navy says it needs 15 carriers because it plans to attack the Soviet fleet directly, then destroy its bases. Mr. Kaufmann contends that this rationale is contrived to justify 15 aircraft carriers, which has been the navy's minimum goal for decades. In any case, there are high risks in taking the fleet within range of Soviet bases, heavily protected by land-based planes, submarines and missiles.

A smaller navy centered on protecting the sea-lanes would guarantee a greater tonnage of supplies to Europe and the Gulf, Mr. Kaufmann estimates, than a 15-carrier navy designed for direct attack on the Soviet fleet. For peacekeeping, the "efficient" force would also be ample, although instead of stationing carriers abroad the navy would send them to crisis spots only as needed.

The navy counters that it lacks the ships to cope with the Soviet fleet once dispersed, so it would have to fight the battle for the Atlantic in the Norwegian Sea. And the 15-carrier fleet would still be affordable because the competition now fostered among shipbuilders has reduced costs.

But this aggressive strategy carries high risk and forfeits the geographic advantage of the allied territory. Shipbuilding costs, meanwhile, show signs of slipping by the constraints the navy has hoped for. Mr. Kaufmann's numbers can be debated, but his method of matching means to credible goals seems a better guide to the navy's force structure than the mere numerology of a round number like 600.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

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## Now Comes a German Swing to the East

By Michel Jobert

The writer is a former cabinet member under Presidents Georges Pompidou and François Mitterrand.

PARIS — A recent opinion poll in France ranked the Germans as the nation's most highly regarded partners. This says much for the realism with which the French understand the need for French-German reconciliation and cooperation. The efforts of Adenauer, de Gaulle and Jean Monnet, all now dead, were not in vain. But hang on. In the last few months the mood has shifted in West Germany. Its press has been offensive, aggressive, intemperate as regards France and Frenchmen. For anyone in Paris who reads it regularly, this makes for a disturbing contrast with the sincere good will expressed by the French. Perhaps it is time for the president,

**It is a people that thinks it can make a deal with the Soviets to buy back its unity — in whatever form.**

government, legislators and media leaders in France to alert the public to this irritation with France and to the truth about German leadership. Eight years ago I wrote an article for a foreign policy journal contending that Germany, more than a state, was above all a people established in Central Europe, at times a bit further east and at times a bit further west. Borders had never been its chief concern. The main thing was unity—a secret dream, not admitted openly since the defeat and division in 1945, but uniquely and obstinately anchored in German minds.

I added that, as a consequence, the unity of the German people—written into the constitution

of the Federal Republic in 1949—motivated all the silent responses, the patience, the delays of West German policy. I argued that neutrality and nonalignment would develop in tandem with even the slightest prospect of advance toward reunification not so much of the country of Germany but of the German people.

This drew vehement protests, both French and German: I didn't know what I was talking about; West Germany was fused in an Atlantic Europe under American control, and that choice was irreversible. In 1972 the Federal Republic had accepted coexistence with a Communist German entity, the Democratic Republic, under Soviet control. Unity, reunification, neutrality, nonalignment—it was all maintained fervently.

Today those indignant voices have been silenced. The reality is clear: Germany intends to go its own way in *Mittel Europa*—that is, the way of a reunited German people.

It is a people that thinks it can make a deal with the Soviets, relying on the economic strength and current wealth of the Federal Republic, to buy back its unity—in whatever form. It is a people that wants to be adult and responsible again, first in negotiations with the Soviet Union and then in the economic organization of a Central Europe stretching to the Soviet Union. From these slow but profound changes will follow a political manner of being and acting that will make of Germany—or of the Germans—a decisive factor in Europe from the Atlantic to the Ural.

In recent weeks we have seen the surfacing of a long-pondered German policy that had been kept secret. President Ronald Reagan, by negotiating with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev for the nuclear so-called disarmament of Europe and by imposing it on West Germany—and on

France, for that matter—has set that policy free. The Federal Republic is now entitled to feel abandoned by the United States, although constrained to toe the line in a U.S.-dominated NATO that can no longer assure its defense. Hence the Germans' swing toward what they traditionally call their "own way"—a swing uniting Social Democrats, Greens, the liberals, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and also, as we will see, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats.

What are we to conclude? That the United States, yet again, by trying to keep everything under its control and to decide everything, has sent Germany back to its former dreams; that Europe of 12 will find the Federal Republic less cooperative and less responsible within the Community; that those like Jacques Chirac and François Mitterrand who think they please the Germans when they insist on the real need for a European army have it wrong. The Germans don't want that anymore. It would complicate their relations with the Soviets.

We are entering a new phase of German policy, and thus of European equilibrium. The Soviets are still reluctant to accept reunification of Germany in exchange for its neutrality. They are only too aware of the danger of that solid mass, and are unsure they could control it even if it were disarmed. But intermediate steps can be extremely cautious. They could also be economically very attractive to both Soviets and Germans. The Germans will be thinking some up.

In Washington, Mr. Reagan should read a review of the German press, as should Messrs. Chirac and Mitterrand in Paris. Leaders in all the European capitals, as usual overruled by developments, might start worrying about this one.

It was inevitable, given the West's policies of the last decade. I get no satisfaction from remarking that I have never stopped saying so.

This was adapted by the International Herald Tribune from *Midi Libre* (Montpellier, France).

## New Korean Terms and High Hopes, But a Miracle as Yet Unworked

By Kim Jin Hyn

SEOUL — The dramatic political developments that have unfolded in South Korea in recent days have given rise to a new set of expectations here, signaled by the emergence of a new political terminology.

"Political miracle," "second nation-building" and "newly democratizing country" (just as South Korea is a newly industrialized country) are terms applied to the political reforms announced last week by Roh Tae Woo, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and chosen successor of President Chun Doo Hwan.

The current government has long resisted popular appeals for political change, chiefly because of its concern that Mr. Chun, brought to power by a coup seven years ago, would not stand up to the standards of legitimacy that a democratic government would apply. Indeed, there is already a growing camp of opinion that is suspicious of Mr. Roh's declaration, viewing it only as an escape route to shelter him from the storm of popular revolt.

Nonetheless, Mr. Roh's bold acceptance of opposition demands, including direct presidential elections, has been welcomed by most people as the beginning of a political process that will parallel the economic miracle of the past 25 years. The government's image has changed overnight from a regime of repression to one of reconciliation. By taking part in successful street demonstrations and rallies, South Koreans have regained their confidence and pride.

But questions remain. Can the unilateral surrender by the government and the ruling party to the demands of the opposition really guarantee a peaceful transfer of power in coming months—something for which there is no precedent in Korean history? And can this guarantee agreement on the revision of the constitution and the electoral laws and procedures, without which there can be no free and fair elections? Can any of this ensure a political miracle—a kind of great leap forward into full democracy?

Democracy is not so much opportunity for South Korea, as many now seem to think, as a challenge. The nation's political culture has produced broad democratic expectations but there is little understanding that democracy requires more pa-

tience, and a greater dedication to due process, than a dictatorship does.

If Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh faithfully pursue their promises—and persuade the military to follow them—then their recent declarations would indeed be the starting point of a new era in South Korea.

But other uncertainties remain. The first is whether the ruling party, long accustomed to military hierarchy, and the opposition, equally given to factionalism and the party-boss system, can become more flexible, pluralistic and open-minded.

Meaningful dialogue and compromise between parties cannot be achieved without internal democratization on both sides. The alternative is the continued repetition of the politics of brinkmanship.

Can we expect initiatives in this direction to come from Mr. Chun, Mr. Roh and the "two Kims" in the opposition camp, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam? Much doubt remains on this question.

There is also doubt about whether nonpolitical forces can be kept out of the political process. Military intervention has been a constant feature in South Korea since Park Chung Hee formed the Third Republic in 1963. In turn, the military's role in government has engendered a broad reaction among intellectuals, including clergymen increasingly attracted by "liberation theology."

Given the complexity of South Korea's international situation and the vast difference between reality and the democratic ideal, it may be difficult to satisfy the nation's religious activists in the near future.

We must also ask whether military



politicians accustomed to wielding force and heavily focused on security can accept the complexities of the democratic process and the loss of power that will come with the civilizational of politics.

Supplemented military men and clergymen should abandon the political arena for the sake of democratic progress and the advancement of a liberal political culture.

Because of continued economic growth, high educational standards and the burgeoning of the middle class, many South Koreans expect political improvements over the long term to assume the same pace as the country's economic modern-

## Democracy for Everyone, but Maybe Not Now or Even Soon?

IT IS very well—brave, humanistic, generous—to say that everyone should enjoy the benefits of democracy, and it can be patronizing to say otherwise. But most American observers believe, with Jeanne Kirkpatrick, that there is such a limiting thing as a "requisite political culture," a set of institutions, attitudes and habits needed to make democracy work.

Once you grant that, however, you must entertain the tedious question of which place has such a tolerant and encouraging culture and which does not. Our understanding is necessarily imprecise. One does not want to sell a given country short, but one does not want to take foolish risks, either.

Wise policy makers will be aware of ideology but will not get hung up on it. They will try to see things as they are and exercise good judgment.

—Stephen S. Rosenfield  
of The Washington Post

## Gibraltar: The Anachronism Must End

By Victor de la Serna

MADRID — A ghost from a remote past has appeared unexpectedly to add new woes to the European Community's endeavors. None other than tiny Gibraltar has prevented the adoption of measures to liberalize Europe's overly protectionist air transportation system.

Spain will not accept the inclusion of the Gibraltar airport in the liberalization plan until it negotiates the airport's status with Britain. The Spaniards argue that accepting outright would be tantamount to recognizing that Britain has sovereignty over the disputed territory. In addition, Spain has warned that it will not heed the ballyhooed Single European Act, which took effect July 1, if there is an attempt to include Gibraltar in the air transportation plan by majority vote instead of unanimously, as was the procedure before the act became effective.

Spain's stance drew scornful British statements and shows of irritation from other Europeans. But it may be healthy that the Gibraltar problem has finally come to the fore in intra-European relations. This was bound to happen; and the situation is bound to be resolved in a civilized way—which precludes continuing the status quo—by mutual and historical resentments are to be overcome in the slow process of building European unity.

Gibraltar is a crown colony—the last colony on European soil and the only colony an EC member country

keeps on territory that another EC member claims as its own. This is not only an anachronism, the product of a colonial past (Gibraltar was captured by British troops in 1704 and a weak Spain was forced to accept the capture's legalization in the 1713 Utrecht treaty), but also an impediment and undesired problem for today's Europeans.

Spain has been demanding the return of "the Rock" since the 18th century. Spaniards are unanimous and nonpartisan on the issue. And there arises the first difficulty: Britain has a quite different perception, seeing the problem as a quaint, vaguely folkloric matter to be treated with condescension and, for the most part, lack of interest.

The case of the airport is especially vexing. It is built on land considered Spanish, not British, under the Utrecht treaty. The sandy isthmus between the fortress and town and mainland Spain was simply occupied by Britain between 1854 and 1909, without any legal claim. This is one reason Spain has been pushing for joint exploitation of the airport.

There should not be too much argument about all this. There is simply no justification for colonies to exist near the end of the 20th century, much less so when two European partners are involved.

The trouble is that Britain main-

tains that Gibraltar's inhabitants do not want to be Spanish and that they have said so, overwhelmingly, in a plebiscite. Small wonder: The original Spanish dwellers fled the Rock two centuries ago and were replaced by a mixed group, mostly of Mediterranean peoples, who found themselves in privileged economic surroundings and naturally felt allegiance to Britain and its navy.

Spain has argued that restoration of territorial integrity, not self-determination, is the way to decolonize in a case such as Gibraltar's, and the United Nations has concurred. In addition, the Utrecht treaty specifies that if ever Britain wants to leave Gibraltar, "the preference of having the same shall always be given to the Crown of Spain before any others."

Is "coloncy forever" the answer to the problem? That is absurd in this day and age, particularly now that Britain has shown so much common sense in the case of Hong Kong.

There are solutions at hand, most of them already offered by Spain. One would be for a shared administration with Spanish territorial sovereignty and full respect for the Gibraltarians' British citizenship and acquired rights. That sounds like the kind of mature solution today's Europeans should be able to envision and enforce. It is all the more amazing that Britain is showing no will to advance in that direction.

International Herald Tribune

## Heading Off A 'Poland' In Panama

By Barry B. Levine

MAMI — If the United States does not judge Panama's strongman, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, from power, it will appear that he rules as America's latest. Unless the general goes, Panama may become the United States' Poland. A cynical Panamanian politician will be left with the belief that the United States professes to act with a conscience, but that it is a hypocrite when it comes to Panama.

From behind the scenes, General Noriega commands a civilian puppet government that can only be called a kleptocracy. It rules by force and fraud, murder and deceit.

On June 9, a few days after Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, the number two man, was forcibly retired, he confirmed that he and General Noriega had engineered the electoral fraud in 1984 that prevented Arnaldo Arias Madrid from becoming president, but ordered the kidnapping in September 1985 of a popular opposition leader, Hugo Spadafora, and had made millions selling guns, drugs and visas. The revelations touched off a week of rioting.

At least since the Carter administration, the U.S. position toward the general has been deliberately ambiguous. State Department elements wish that pressuring the regime would generate new changes of imperialism.

During the riots, the department reported that Ambassador Arthur Davis had held "meetings with as many people as possible." The U.S. government cannot afford to be so passive.

General Noriega has long cultivated ambiguity about his relationship with the United States. His supporters claim that Ambassador Davis had sought assistance from senior officers in the Panamanian Defense Forces to remove the general from power. But the general, in an apparently subtle plea and veiled threat, said that Mr. Davis had "behaved very well in these critical moments, especially when the opposition has sought to portray him as their ally. He's been very tactful."

General Noriega also claims that the United States does not want Panama destabilized because it might "produce a clean struggle." Nonetheless, the U.S. Senate has been clearer than the State Department. On June 26 it passed a resolution calling for the civilian government to reassert its control. In response, several cabinet ministers led stone-throwing demonstrations in front of the U.S. Embassy.

General Noriega has co-opted Panama's pro-Castro intellectuals, but he controls neither the rest of the intellectuals nor the poorer classes. The anti-government demonstrations spanned the very rich to the very poor, the nucleus being merchants and students. The lower classes suffer too much poverty in the face of the conspicuous consumption by the military elite to consider the military their defenders.

The general does not seem content between his officers and the opposition. But there is regular contact between the U.S. military and the Panamanian Defense Forces. Therein lies a problem and possibilities for a solution.

The problem is that it looks as if the U.S. military collaborates with the Panamanian military by giving it aid, engaging in joint exercises and worrying about Nicaragua together.

The possibilities lie in the U.S. military's opportunity to express clear desires concerning the restoration of democracy and the professionalization of a nonpolitical military.

There has been much talk in Washington that the Reagan administration is looking for "formulas" to resolve the crisis. But the formula is evident: to assist the legitimate winners of the 1984 election.

The three top leaders of the tactics that won—a populist, a banker and an extraordinarily articulate educator—are all pro-U.S. forces.

For many reasons, the United States should press Panama's rulers to relinquish power to the Aristas elite; among them, because that ticket won and Panamanians deserve democracy. And when the Panama Canal reverts to Panama at the turn of the century, it will not be pleasant to have to ally America with a chameleonic military.

General Noriega's goal is to participate in elections "voluntarily" in 1989, when as a candidate for president he can engineer his own victory. What would happen to all those who have consistently opposed him?

Now that the United States has done so little, who would restrain Panama's military men from roughing up the opponents they cannot buy?

If the United States continues to support the Noriega military, it will further alienate the population.

The writer, a professor at Florida International University, edits the Caribbean Review. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Arrests in Portugal

LISBON — Several localities in the north of Portugal have been the scenes of disturbances in connection with a new Royalist movement. The authorities have in every case succeeded in suppressing the outbreak and many arrests have been made. The prisoners include a number of priests, who were insisting the people to revolt. The Government has received information that a body of Royalists was surprised by Portuguese troops near the railway station at Valencia. After a fight the Royalists fled and were pursued by Spanish civil guards. Several conspirators were killed in the fighting. According to semi-official information, the disturbances coincide with an organized movement of Portuguese Royalist refugees in Galicia.

### 1937: Plan for Palestine

LONDON — Two new states will figure on the world's map in two years' time if the proposals of the Royal Commission concerning Palestine, whose report was published here [on July 7], are finally adopted. According to the commission's plan, the British mandate will be divided up into an independent Jewish state along the Palestinian coast and an Arab state in the hinterland. Between the two a safety wedge will be drawn in the form of a continuation of the British mandate over the holy cities of Jerusalem, Nazareth and Bethlehem and the entire corridor on which they lie, running from Jerusalem to Jaffa. The British government approved the scheme, and in participation of trouble it ordered the withdrawal of troops and the evacuation of Jewish refugees from the area.







# Africa's Chinese Railroad Is a Lifeline

## Tazara Carries Exports and Hopes of Front-Line States

By Blaine Harden  
Washington Post Service

ON THE TAZARA RAILROAD — There are Mao-suited Chinese men out on the loading platform, grinning and shaking hands. Next to them, in a small of chipping and yellow fuzz, Zambian farmers load day-old chicks bound for Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital.

Third-class compartments are packed jowl-to-elbow with Africans — nursing mothers, sleepy old men and big-eyed little boys.

In first class, a Zambian businessman with diamond cuff links and a cassette player has cranked up a Beatles song, "Love Me Do."

Proving around the platform, amid the Chinese and the chickens and the teen-age girls hawking green oranges, are plainclothes security men. No photographs allowed. They are snuffing after South African saboteurs.

At 11:15 on a Friday morning, right on time, horns honk, the Chi-

nese wave goodbye and the train pulls out for its 1,161-mile run from central Zambia to the Indian Ocean.

This 11-year-old railroad once was labeled a \$500-million mistake. The World Bank, the United States and a gaggle of European experts

help the front-line states move copper, fertilizer, oil, grain and spare parts, not people. Tazara officials have asked donors for 1,050 new freight cars; they don't want any more passenger cars. The movement of African freight subsidizes the movement of Africans.

"Passenger traffic is only a social service," says Standwell Mapara, general manager of the railroad.

For Africans, however, this social service, this afterthought to the delivery of fertilizer, has transformed the Tazara Railroad into a kind of magic carpet for the common man.

In much of Zambia and almost all of Tanzania, reliable, affordable and relatively speedy long-haul public transportation is otherwise nonexistent. This Chinese train is all there is.

More than 1.3 million people rode the Tazara last year. Perhaps twice that number would have ridden, if there were room.

This train is a mesmerizing curiosity. Across Zambia and Tanzania, people stop and stare at it with open mouths. Unlike anything that Africa has ever known, the Tazara is a regularly scheduled connection to a world beyond thatched roofs, dirt roads and long nights with no electricity.

The journey from central Zambia to Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, a distance farther than from New York to Kansas City or London to Moscow, brings together Africans and a few foreigners who normally have nothing to do with each other.

There are ironed businessmen and subsistence farmers, assorted smugglers and soldiers on leave, and workers and Scandinavian rucksackners and Africans on the lam.

Up to 2,000 people wedge themselves into 12 passenger cars for the two-day ride. There isn't much to do but hold your seat, look out the greasy windows and listen to the voices of Africa.

Human cargo has never been and will never be the priority of the railroad men who run the Tazara or the anti-apartheid donors who give it money. There are five freight trains a day; only six passenger trains a week.

Donors are spending millions to

The train is slow and prone to accidents, and it mashes an occasional giraffe. But it usually makes money.

said it would be a waste of money, that it would not make a profit and that, in any case, it was not needed.

Three leaders, two African presidents and one Chinese chairman, disagreed. They wanted a "freedom" railroad that would end Zambia's dependence on white regimes to the south.

In the late 1960s, when Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia could not coax money out of the West, they turned to Mao Zedong. None of the three had ever had much luck running their respective countries' economies, but as it turned out they knew how to build a railroad.

The Tazara now carries nearly all of Zambia's copper exports, at about half the cost of the next cheapest rail outlet. It attracts far more passengers than it can carry. It has opened up the rich but inaccessible highlands of western Tanzania to a flurry of development.

The train is slow and prone to accidents, and it mashes an occasional giraffe. But it usually makes money.

More important, if South Africa were to impose retaliatory sanctions on the black-ruled states of southern Africa, the Tazara is positioned to become the sole lifeline

from South African-sponsored Renamo rebels.

The one remaining rail route to the sea, Angola's Benguela Railroad, is hostage to rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

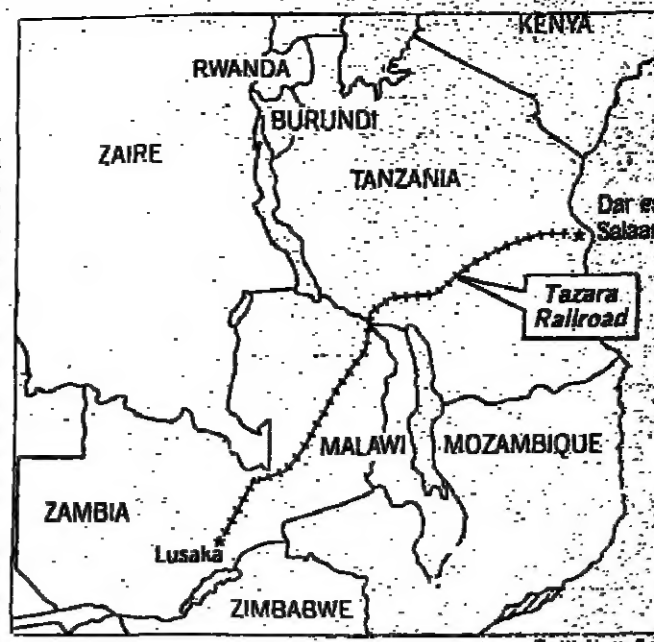
The Tazara is more than 1,600 miles (2,600 kilometers) from Pretoria. That distance has made this railroad a strategic component of European and, most recently, American plans to ensure that South Africa cannot strangle the front-line states.

European countries have committed \$45 million to a 10-year project to rehabilitate the Tazara and increase its freight capacity. An additional \$68 million is under negotiation.

The U.S. government, according to railroad officials, is in the final stages of approving about \$36 million to supply 14 American locomotives and maintenance equipment.

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The route of the Tazara Railroad in southern Africa.

It is cheap to ride the train. The one-way fare is around \$10, third class. But it is not pleasant, particularly in third class, where 38 percent of the passenger ride.

There are 93 station stops. Many third-class passengers stand up all night or sit on each other. Compartments designed to carry 96 people usually carry about 300. There is no water or food service in third class. The toilets are unspeakable.

"Are you Roostie?" asks Chui Jiachong, seeing a white man in a corridor of the train. Mr. Chui seems disappointed to learn that the man is American. In halting English, he says he studied Russian in Beijing and had been looking for someone to practice it on.

There aren't many Russians to practice on in Zambia or Tanzania. Nor, for that matter, are there many Chinese.

In the early 1970s, Chinese construction of the Tazara triggered a "Reds against the West" view of African development. British news-

papers speculated that, in their spare time, Chinese railroad workers were training Marxist cadres. White-ruled Rhodesia and South Africa made much of the Communist threat.

More than 15,000 Chinese came to Africa to build the railroad. Beijing loaned Tanzania and Zambia more than \$500 million for the project, interest-free. It was China's largest aid project. But when the railroad was completed in 1976, almost all the Chinese went home.

The loan remains unpaid and is probably unpayable. Tanzania and Zambia are not devotees of Chinese communism. Indeed, they are less socialistic than they were before the railroad.

Mr. Chui, an engineer, explained that his government no longer can afford to give large loans to the Tazara, only technical assistance. For that, there are about 100 Chinese railroad experts in Zambia and Tanzania. Money for locomotives and rail maintenance, he said, has to come from the West.

# After Mission to Assad, U.S. Envoy Is Optimistic About Fate of Hostages

United Press International

DAMASCUS — Vernon A. Walters left Syria for Tokyo on Tuesday after the U.S. envoy had two rounds of talks with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

Mr. Walters, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, said he felt "optimistic" about the fate of American hostages in Lebanon.

His talks Sunday and Monday with Mr. Assad, Mr. Walters told an American television network at the Damascus airport, had been "very useful, very fruitful and very cordial." He declined to give details.

Asked whether progress had been made on the issue of kidnapped Americans believed to be held hostage in Lebanon, Mr. Walters replied, "I just don't want to now go into that. I feel some optimism."

The talks, Mr. Walters said, also covered the situation in the Gulf and a push by Washington for a United Nations resolution, calling for an end to the war between Iran and Iraq.

He said he would not elaborate before briefing President Ronald Reagan, who sent him on the special mission to Damascus.

Mr. Walters was the first senior U.S. official to visit Damascus since Washington withdrew its ambassador in October and accused Syria of sponsoring international terrorism.

Israel Disputes U.S. View

An Israeli government official on Tuesday disputed U.S. contentions that Syria has stopped backing terrorism and said the trip to Damascus by Mr. Walters did not signal a normalization of U.S.-Syri-



Vernon A. Walters

an relations. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

The official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, also said Israel had informed the United States that its Lebanese allies on Friday killed two Syrian-backed guerrillas who were suspected of plotting a terrorist attack in Israel.

The two, who were killed in a clash in Israel's self-proclaimed security zone, were members of the Syrian-backed "Al-Sa'ia" faction and the Syrian Arab Ba'ath Party, the official said.

## Security Men Charged With Murder in Prague

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — Two men, reportedly state security officers who allegedly shot and killed a waiter in Prague on May 18, face military court prosecution, the Communist Party newspaper Rude Pravo said Tuesday.

The Charter 77 human rights group in Czechoslovakia strongly criticized the lack of news coverage about the murder. According to the group, the waiter, who was apparently preparing to close the restaurant, was killed after he refused service to the two men.

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ABANDONED IN BEIRUT — These babies were among the 17 abandoned infants found in West Beirut over the last three months by the Lebanese Islamic Orphanage. The orphanage said it was the highest number of infants that it had received for a three-month period and blamed the increase on Lebanon's worsening economic crisis.

## Big Funeral Is Planned For Slain Korea Student

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Anti-government students said Tuesday that they would hold a "democratic people's funeral" on Thursday for a slain student and take the body across the nation, despite fears among political leaders that it could trigger more unrest.

Student leaders at Yonsei University said they wanted the nation to mourn the student, Lee Han Yol. "The soul of Lee was sacrificed while fighting for democracy," said a student organizer, Kim Byong Kyoo.

Students at Yonsei battled with the police on Sunday and Monday after Mr. Lee died from injuries sustained on June 9. He was hit by a rifle-fired tear gas canister during a clash with the police outside the university.

About 2,000 students yelling "Down with the military dictatorship!" marched near the school Tuesday after a rally. The students shook clenched fists at hundreds of police officers in green combat uniforms standing around the school, but no clashes were reported.

Student leaders said they would hold a service for Mr. Lee at the school on Thursday, then parade with the body through Seoul before driving to his home in the southern city of Kwangju for burial.

Kwangju, 165 miles (265 kilometers) south of Seoul, is an opposition stronghold. Government forces suppressed an uprising in Kwangju in 1980, killing hundreds of young people.

Police officials declined on Tuesday to say whether they would allow the students to hold the procession. Korean law requires permits for any political gathering, and they are rarely granted. Government and opposition officials are pressed to carry out the country with Mr. Lee's body could stir public anger anew.

The authorities began an investigation Tuesday into the case of Mr. Lee, and the Seoul District Prosecution Office said it planned to summon top police officers for questioning.

Meanwhile, President Chun Doo Hwan announced Tuesday that he was returning letters of resignation from 28 members of his Democratic Justice Party's executive council.

The council members resigned after the party chairman, Roh Tae Woo, unexpectedly demanded on June 29 that Mr. Chun agree to calls by the opposition for sweeping democratic reforms. Mr. Roh said the reforms were needed to end 18 days of violent anti-government protests.

The party offered to step aside to allow Mr. Roh to restructure the party with his own supporters. But a presidential statement said Mr. Chun decided that the resignations were unnecessary, because he had accepted all of Mr. Roh's demands.

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Policemen in Punjab examine the bus attacked on Monday in which 38 Hindus were killed.

## PUNJAB: 72 Hindus Die in 3 Raids by Sikhs on Buses

(Continued from Page 1)

for the attack in a statement that read: "The Indian government has been killing Sikhs almost every day. Hindus have not raised their voice against the killing, so we have decided to carry out this killing. For every Sikh killed we will kill 100 Hindus."

The army and the police were put on full alert throughout northern India to prevent both more terrorism and revenge attacks on Sikhs by Hindus, which have occurred in the past after Sikh terrorist actions.

President Zail Singh, a Sikh, called the killings "inhuman and ghastly." He canceled a trip to Punjab that he had scheduled for Wednesday.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said: "The inhuman butchery of passengers should redouble our resolve to fight the extremists and perpetrators."

Scattered attacks on Sikh-owned shops were reported in Haryana state. A dozen buses were stoned on their first day.

Chandigarh, Shivalik in nearby Himachal Pradesh and many towns in Punjab and Haryana were hit by general strikes in protest.

Sikhs, who make up 2 percent of India's 780-million people, say they face discrimination by the majority Hindus. Sikhs comprise a slight majority in Punjab.

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**RUNNING WITH THE BULLS** — Runners tried to keep a step ahead of bulls in the streets of Pamplona, Spain, on Tuesday, at the annual San Fermín festival. Only minor injuries were reported. Every morning during the weeklong festival, runners go a half mile with six bulls, from the corral to a ring where bullfighters confront the animals.

## Chirac Threatens to Break Ties to Iran If Fugitive in Embassy Won't Testify

By James M. Markham

**PARIS** — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac warned Tuesday that France might break diplomatic relations with Iran if a fugitive in the Iranian Embassy here did not testify on a series of bombings in Paris in September.

Mr. Chirac's declaration, in an interview with the newspaper *Le Monde*, appeared to be part of an

Iraq war and the Soviet Union reciprocated. Increasingly, the line toward the case of Wahid Gerdji, an employee at the Iranian mission who took refuge there last month after being sought for questioning.

"If Mr. Gerdji refused to come out," said Mr. Chirac, "such an attitude would have very serious consequences on the process of normalization and on our relations with Iran. It is evident that we will not wait for long and that we will use all the means necessary for justice to accomplish its mission."

Asked what his government might do, the prime minister responded that there were "several means, which could go all the way to breaking diplomatic relations."

"Everything depends on the attitude of Iran itself," added Mr. Chirac.

[Mr. Gerdji's family left Paris on Tuesday for Tehran, Reuters reported.]

The Gerdji affair has produced one of the sharpest confrontations between France and Iran since the Iranian revolution in 1979 and has erupted at a delicate moment in French politics, as various personalities jockey for position for the presidential elections next spring.

The son of a physician to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, Mr. Gerdji is nominally a translator at the Iranian Embassy. But French police investigators believe that he is a major Iranian agent in contact with underground terrorist networks in Western Europe.

Mr. Chirac said that it was "out of the question that this person should not be heard by the judge, who will have the right to draw the conclusions from this hearing in all freedom and impartiality."

A toughening of the French position was signaled this weekend by Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard

Raimond, who announced Sunday in Amman, Jordan, that France was "suspending" its talks with Iran over the two countries' badly strained bilateral relations.

Mr. Raimond was reported to have been irritated that the Interior Ministry had ordered the police to ring the Iranian Embassy in Paris last week without consulting him first on the possible diplomatic repercussions of the move.

The Foreign Ministry was further embarrassed when Mr. Gerdji surfaced at a news conference in the embassy mission on Thursday and asserted that a senior French diplomat had advised him to take refuge there.

In the interview, Mr. Chirac remarked that there was "an inevitable difference of approach" between the two ministries, but added: "As I am the prime minister, I decide. France has in no case the intention of ceding to any kind of blackmail whatever, nor of making any kind of provocation."

**Iran-U.S. Tribunal Award**  
The Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal awarded \$115 million on Tuesday to a U.S. oil drilling company that had sued the Iranian government for expropriation of its drilling rigs. The Associated Press reported from The Hague.

In its largest award ever, the special tribunal awarded \$68.5 million plus interest to Sedco Inc., a company based in Dallas.

## In China, Grocery Tycoon Is a Hot Item

By Edward A. Gargan

**NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE**  
**BENXI, China** — Guan Guangmei, former peasant and former meat counter clerk, is a "phenomenon" to her fellow Chinese.

The determined 37-year-old woman has captivated theorists of economic reform, infuriated defenders of Communist orthodoxy and become one of the most talked-about people in China — all because she succeeded in an enterprise where many had failed.

Over the last two years, Miss Guan, a member of the Communist Party, has leased eight bankrupt or financially shaky grocery stores from the Benxi city government and transformed them into flourishing, profitable operations. Her markets now account for one-third of the nonstaple food sales and one-half of all profits produced by food stores in Benxi, a city of 1.4 million people in northeastern China.

On the ground floor of the Dongming Shangchang, or Eastern Brightness Store, Miss Guan, efficient and brusque in a soft gray polyester pantsuit, drew the tips of her fingers along a gleaming white tile counter. Her barely perceptible nod of approval stirred smiles from the women in white hats behind the counter, which was stacked with pyramids of cellophane-wrapped candies and jars of preserved apples and apricots.

"This is reform," Miss Guan said flatly. "I have the power to run this enterprise."

For several weeks, newspapers around the country have broadcast the exploits of Miss Guan almost in storybook fashion. "Inside the Guan Guangmei phenomenon," promised a headline on page one of a national newspaper. Boasted another, "Benxi produces Guan Guangmei!" In the prestigious and influential *Economic Daily*, a two-week debate of sorts has raged over whether her success and methods are truly "socialist" or are, in fact, blatantly "capitalist."

And although anonymous commentators, editorialists and letter writers who support Miss Guan heavily outnumber her detractors, the extended discussion of the "Guan Guangmei phenomenon" is a rare instance of public exchange over issues at the core of China's modernization effort. The degree of official and public support for Miss Guan suggests strongly that her example is being used not only to champion economic reform but also to smoke out the ideological opposition.

Benxi's Communist Party branch has held meetings over the last year to assess Miss Guan's endeavors. Her party critics, according to the *Economic Daily*, have assailed her for a variety of sins.

One party member who has worked for a quarter of a century in one of the stores now leased by Miss Guan criticized her for "disliking the supervision of the party and for being good at dancing." Another party member contended that she "plays down the role of political education," while a third asserted: "The leasing system of Guan Guangmei takes advantage of the situation to benefit herself. It has the character of exploitation."

These criticisms, even the denigration of her ballroom talents, are fundamental to China's current dilemma: how to invigorate an economy that is resisting virtually all stimuli under a blanket of bureaucratic incompetence and corruption, while preserving a necessary patina of socialist ideology.

That Miss Guan dances well raises the question of whether she is polluted with bourgeois values just as much as her high salary may imply she is a capitalist.

"They're not used to these things, so they oppose us," said Miss Guan. "Some workers are used to administration from above and the iron rice bowl. They think

socialism means everyone should have rice to eat, whether they work or not. This kind of thinking is a real problem."

Miss Guan, whose short black hair is beginning to show the first strands of gray, grew up in a rural area near Benxi, a grimy town driven by steel mills. After graduating from high school in 1968 in the midst of the political hysteria of the Cultural Revolution, she worked on a commune near her home. She was eventually chosen as a production team leader in charge of 340 people.

In 1971, she was transferred to Benxi, where she sold pork at the Xiaofang grocery store. Two and a half years later she was named head of the foodstuffs department and, shortly thereafter, became assistant manager of the entire store.

"When we worked in the fields, life was very difficult," Miss Guan said. "So I thought, once we got enterprises going, we could make the country rich. I wanted to make it more successful but couldn't. Back then, I wanted to make the countryside rich."

Her biggest disillusionment came, she said, when she was trying to turn the Xiaofang store around.

"Even if you had talent you couldn't do well because the country didn't give you power," she said. "As assistant manager, I couldn't do anything because they wouldn't listen to me. We had no power."

In 1984, Benxi announced that individuals could lease enterprises and run them. That decision, Miss Guan said, changed her life.

"I thought, by using this leasing method I could improve other enterprises," she explained. "I started looking at losing enterprises. I

looked at the Guangming food store, which had consistently lost money for six years."

"It lost money for lots of reasons," Miss Guan added. "Primarily because the management was no good." She leased the Guangming store.

"The leaders were no good, so I demoted them," she said. "By the end of the year, the workers had bonuses."

Her strategy at the store, she said, was typical of her overall management technique. "There was a tremendous amount of waste," she said. "Internal management was terrible. Goods sat around. Nobody cared if they were sold or not. I set targets for every worker. If they didn't meet the target, their wages were cut."

The combination of rising wages and tough discipline worked wonders on the work force. Jiang Xue, a young clerk who confessed she had once had a notorious reputation for a quick tongue and nasty manner with customers, said that after Miss Guan leased the store she "told me that if I didn't change my behavior, I would be heavily penalized." She added, "I didn't believe her at all."

But one day, after a raucous argument with a customer, Miss Guan cut 20 yuan, or about \$5, around Miss Jiang's salary — or about one-quarter of her monthly wage. "From that very day, I began to be more cautious with customers," Miss Jiang said. "Finally, I began to see that customers were actually reasonable. It's strange, isn't it? Now I get the highest monthly bonus of the 220 workers in the store."

The *Economic Daily* chronicled the transformation of one of Miss

Guan's stores, as described by a frequent customer. "I live next to the Guangming grocery store," the customer was quoted as saying. "The store was dirty and disorderly. When you asked for something, no one would answer. And if they did you would get a very cold response. One day, I went to the grocery store and found it had been whitewashed and the floor had been cleaned. A salesperson who had always quarreled with me in the past greeted me with a smile, saying, 'We have a new stock of bread, would you like some?'"

Aware that her success would breed both envy and criticism, Miss Guan canvassed the entire Communist Party hierarchy of Benxi looking for allies. In 1985, she stumbled on Li Ming, then the 35-year-old director of the city's party research office of the city's party branch and a proponent of economic experimentation. With the blessing of the city's party secretary, she wooed him away and installed him as the assistant general manager of her operation.

With Mr. Li's help and the party's support, Miss Guan steamed ahead, leasing a total of eight stores and creating a holding company to oversee the venture. In two years, she earned more than 44,000 yuan, a sum equivalent to about \$12,000 — 50 times what China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, earns.

She plowed much of her earnings into government-required "risk funds," a rainy-day account in case her stores fail, and extra bonuses and awards for workers.

"Lots of people didn't understand me," Miss Guan said. "Why do you want this trouble?" they said. But I said I must do this to make the country better."

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THE GIN OF ENGLAND

## Soviet Is Prepared To Withdraw Gulf Fleet if Others Do

Reuters

**MOSCOW** — The Soviet Union "would undoubtedly" withdraw its warships from the Gulf if the United States, Britain and France lead the way, the Soviet Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The comment by a spokesman, Boris Pyadyshchev, helped clarify a Soviet statement last week that the present naval buildup could spark an international crisis. It was not clear whether the Soviet Union envisaged withdrawal.

[The Associated Press reported from Bahrain on Tuesday that Iraqi warplanes had attacked a Cypriot tanker anchored at Iran's Kharg Island, causing damage but no casualties. Iraq confirmed the attack, and said its jets later raided a second "large maritime target."]

Mr. Pyadyshchev said the Soviet Union had three minesweepers, a frigate and a communications vessel in the Gulf. The White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., has said that the United States might withdraw naval forces if there were a cease-fire in the Iran-

Iraq war and the Soviet Union reciprocated. Increasingly, the line toward the case of Wahid Gerdji, an employee at the Iranian mission who took refuge there last month after being sought for questioning.

"If Mr. Gerdji refused to come out," said Mr. Chirac, "such an attitude would have very serious consequences on the process of normalization and on our relations with Iran. It is evident that we will not wait for long and that we will use all the means necessary for justice to accomplish its mission."

Asked what his government might do, the prime minister responded that there were "several means, which could go all the way to breaking diplomatic relations."

"Everything depends on the attitude of Iran itself," added Mr. Chirac.

[Mr. Gerdji's family left Paris on Tuesday for Tehran, Reuters reported.]

The Gerdji affair has produced one of the sharpest confrontations between France and Iran since the Iranian revolution in 1979 and has erupted at a delicate moment in French politics, as various personalities jockey for position for the presidential elections next spring.

The son of a physician to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, Mr. Gerdji is nominally a translator at the Iranian Embassy. But French police investigators believe that he is a major Iranian agent in contact with underground terrorist networks in Western Europe.

Mr. Chirac said that it was "out of the question that this person should not be heard by the judge, who will have the right to draw the conclusions from this hearing in all freedom and impartiality."

A toughening of the French position was signaled this weekend by Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard

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## ARTS / LEISURE

American Imports  
On the London FringeBy Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Two American plays have just reached London from Playwrights Horizons, the most ambitious of eclectic off-Broadway houses. One of them is so hopelessly fragile that it has barely survived the ocean crossing, but the other looking vastly stronger over here than it did in New York last summer, thanks largely to an intelligent Alan Strachan production at Greenwich. Its author, A.R. Gurney Jr., is one of the most intriguingly unusual and unfashionable of contemporary dramatists, and that we know him at all in England is almost entirely due to Strachan, who has been lovingly directing his plays at the Mermaid and Greenwich for the best part of 15 years.

Gurney is a 55-year-old professor from New England who has spent most of his playwrighting life as a kind of WASP Chekhov, chronicling the decline of the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant ethic along his native Eastern Seaboard as the old founding families gradually give way to new generations of immigrant achievers. His play, "The Perfect Party," is about a doomed attempt at one last social stand. Its hero is a Boston teacher, a kind of lesser Gatsby, who has chosen to go into the party-planning business.

To launch this eccentric career, he has decided to host one classic evening at home, a dinner party of such perfect success and distinction that it will be reviewed by the all-powerful social columnist of the New York Times, or at the very least one of her deputies. The original guest list had featured both Ginger Rogers and Alistair Cooke, but due to their unfortunate unavailability a Jewish couple from near door have agreed to be present, along with the host and his wife and a reporter who make up the entire cast.

In the early debates between the host (a suave Martin Jarvis) and his acid New York critic (Rosaleen Ayres), it looks as though we may be invited to consider the dinner party as a metaphor for a play, since much of the argument tends to concern the rival responsibilities of the writer and the reviewer. But then Gurney goes for something still more metaphorical, the idea of the dinner party as America at large, a nation still desperately trying to get something right in a world that has gone very wrong and

is no longer playing by any recognizable rules of social behavior.

It's about here that my enthusiasm for the play starts to fade, if only because Gurney's stagecraft is unable to cope with his own party in total disarray. Where Ayres bourn would have had bodies all over the furniture, the most we get are some offstage noises of a good time had by none. But by playing it for domestic comedy rather than

Scott-of-the-Antarctic drama called "Terra Nova," and has now turned his attention to the rather less frostbitten problems of pregnancy in New York. The central characters of this desperately sketchy little farce are a young couple who find the trauma of building a nursery and organizing a christening so great as to lead them into the divorce court some weeks before their baby gets a name.

## THE LONDON STAGE

A labored and idiosyncratic script of often quite remarkable inadequacy and ineptitude is not much helped by having been written in a series of short parental confrontations over the crib, nor by the theory that parenting is essentially a problem of Manhattan real estate.

Back in the West End, while Derek Jacobi makes his way to Broadway in Hugh Whitmore's "Breaking the Code," a largely new English cast has taken over for the play's second year here and moved it around the corner from the Haymarket to the Comedy. John Castle now plays Alan Turing, the man who cracked the German Enigma code and fathered the modern computer during World War II, only to take his own life with a poisoned apple a decade later when accused by the police of homosexuality. The biographical drama retains its compelling interest and power despite the fact that we now have a vastly less poetic actor in the lead.

Whitmore's best stage and screen work has always been about real people ("Steve" about Stevie Smith, "Pack of Lies" about the Krogers, "Concealed Enemy" about Alger Hiss and "84 Charing

cross Road" about Helene Hanft) and much of it has also been about the gap between private and public codes of morality. The jigsaw in "Breaking the Code," which consists of short, sharp, fragmentary flashbacks from police station to public school days, makes up a documentary about a man capable of creating an electronic brain but tragically incapable of coming to terms with his own, so that he remains a crippled, stuttering vi-

Martin Jarvis and Rosaleen Ayres in "The Perfect Party."

sionary forever as isolated as the numbers that are his only true friends. Castle substitutes a tough rebel for Jacob's wistful dreamer, and around him Isabel Dean (as his mother), Nicholas Selby (as his wartime boss at Bletchley) and Angela Down (as the girl who loves him) form precisely the establishment from which he was most determined to escape, if only by seeking out rough trade in the back streets of Manchester.

## Music at the Villa Medici

By William Weaver

ROME — Over the last few years, the Roman summer has become increasingly musical. In the past, the tourist who, at the end of the day, still had enough energy for cultural activity had to be content with the inevitable "Aida" in the Baths of Caracalla or an occasional concert with the Orchestra of Santa Cecilia in the ancient theater of Marcellus.

"Aida" is still playing in the massive ruins of the theater, and the Santa Cecilia Orchestra is still giving summer concerts (now in a new venue: the Capitoline Square). But you can also hear classical guitar recitals in the cloister of Santa Maria della Pace, Mozart in the garden of the Accademia Filarmonica, Monteverdi in the splendid Santa Maria sopra Minerva.

The festival of Villa Medici has been around for several seasons, but this summer it seems invigorated, as if it had taken a new lease on life. In the garden of the villa — since 1803 the seat of the French Academy — a good and versatile stage has been set up, facing a capacious hemicycle of tiered seats. Festive trompe l'oeil paintings decorate the exterior, making this temporary construction far more attractive than most such ad hoc arrangements.

The festival program (sumptuously designed by Franco Maria Ricci) does not list any artistic director but the association of the "Friends of Villa Medici" includes a number of French and Italian cultural catalysts, explaining the alacrity and

variety of the fare offered on the villa's al fresco stage.

Last week, for example, included ballet, film and a symphonic concert, all of notable interest. The film was David Wark Griffith's 1916 super-colossal "Intolerance," lovingly reconstructed by Raymond Rohauer and presented at the Cannes festival in 1982. Under Rohauer's supervision, the film was sensitively retitled, following the custom of Griffith's time. At Cannes the long picture (it runs a good two hours) was accompanied by a piano. In Rome — its first projection since Cannes — the Orchestre de l'île de France under Jacques Mercier performed a specially composed symphonic suite by Pierre Jansen and Antoine Duhamel: a work of great charm, intelligently apposite. These were surely the ideal circumstances for seeing the director's bold work.

But then, the Villa Medici gardens are ideal for virtually any kind of performance, especially if it provides an interval for strolling along the tastefully illuminated green allees or past the ancient Roman statues, collected by the Medici cardinals, which now line the elegantly laid-out formal lawn.

The devisers of the festival's calendar naturally have remembered the illustrious former inhabitants of the villa, the Prix de Rome winners. Last week the Santa Cecilia Orchestra — briefly moving over from the Capitoline — performed the Berlioz song cycle "Nuits d'été" (a perfect choice for a balmy summer night), under the Ameri-

can conductor Kent Nagano. Though Berlioz wrote these songs a few years after his Roman sojourn had ended, they breathe a Mediterranean sensuality that suggests he had not forgotten Italy.

The interpreter was to have been Janet Baker, but for reasons unannounced, she was replaced by the Dutch mezzo soprano Jari van Nes, a musical and persuasive singer. If the Berlioz lacked the lush warmth of other interpretations the fault lay in part with the outdoor setting (natural beauty and fresh air come at a price) and partly with Nagano's austere view of the piece.

In the complex work by the late Bruno Maderna, "La Grande Audacia," that occupied the second half of the program, Nagano demonstrated total grasp of Maderna's meaning and lucid control of the orchestra. The soloists Augusto Loppi and Angelo Persichelli, respectively first oboe and first flute of the Santa Cecilia, played prodigiously and movingly.

The Villa Medici festival runs for the rest of July, with more music, dance, and cinema (on the 27th the world premiere of Tony Palmer's "Maria Callas") before the performances. You can eat excellently at a little restaurant-café set up by Rosaleen. The price is not excessive (about \$20 for a risotto, a steak, and wine), and the view from the terrace, with all Rome at your feet, is beyond price.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

NYSE Most Active					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	24.75	24.50	24.75	+0.25	
IBM	115.00	114.00	115.00	+1.00	
GE	28.00	27.50	28.00	+0.50	
Amgen	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25	
Amgen	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25	
Amgen	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25	
Amgen	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25	
Amgen	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25	
Amgen	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25	
Amgen	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25	

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	280,730,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	18,404,710				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,200,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,200,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,200,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,200,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,200,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,200,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,200,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	12,200,000				

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		

NYSE Diary					
Class	Chg.				
Advanced	1075	719			
Unchanged	39	218			
Declined	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			

NYSE Closing					
Class	Chg.				
Advanced	1075	719			
Unchanged	39	218			
Declined	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			

AMEX Diary					
Class	Chg.				
Advanced	1075	719			
Unchanged	39	218			
Declined	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			

NASDAQ Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		

AMEX Most Active					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	24.75	24.50	24.75	+0.25	
IBM	115.00	114.00	115.00	+1.00	
GE	28.00	27.50	28.00	+0.50	
Amgen	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25	
Amgen	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25	
Amgen	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25	
Amgen	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25	
Amgen	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25	
Amgen	11.00	10.75	11.00	+0.25	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Chg.				
Advanced	1075	719			
Unchanged	39	218			
Declined	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			

NYSE Diary					
Class	Chg.				
Advanced	1075	719			
Unchanged	39	218			
Declined	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sell	Chg.			
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		

Dow Jones Averages					
Class	Chg.				
Advanced	1075	719			
Unchanged	39	218			
Declined	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		

NASDAQ Diary					
Class	Chg.				
Advanced	1075	719			
Unchanged	39	218			
Declined	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			
New Issues	11	19			

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		
NYSE	2737.12	2737.12	+0.00		

NYSE Climbs, Just Off Record											
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock
12.00	115.00	114.00	IBM	4.00	3.50	15.00	115.00	12.00	115.00	114.00	IBM
11.00	28.00	27.50	GE	0.50	4.00	12.00	28.00	11.00	28.00	27.50	GE
10.00	24.75	24.50	AT&T	1.00	4.00	10.00	24.75	10.00	24.75	24.50	AT&T
9.00	11.00	10.75	Amgen	0.25	4.00	9.00	11.00	9.00	11.00	10.75	Amgen
8.00	11.00	10.75	Amgen	0.25	4.00	8.00	11.00	8.00	11.00	10.75	Amgen
7.00	11.00	10.75	Amgen	0.25	4.00	7.00	11.00	7.00	11.00	10.75	Amgen
6.00	11.00	10.75	Amgen	0.25	4.00	6.00	11.00	6.00	11.00	10.75	Amgen
5.00	11.00	10.75	Amgen	0.25	4.00	5.00	11.00	5.00	11.00	10.75	Amgen





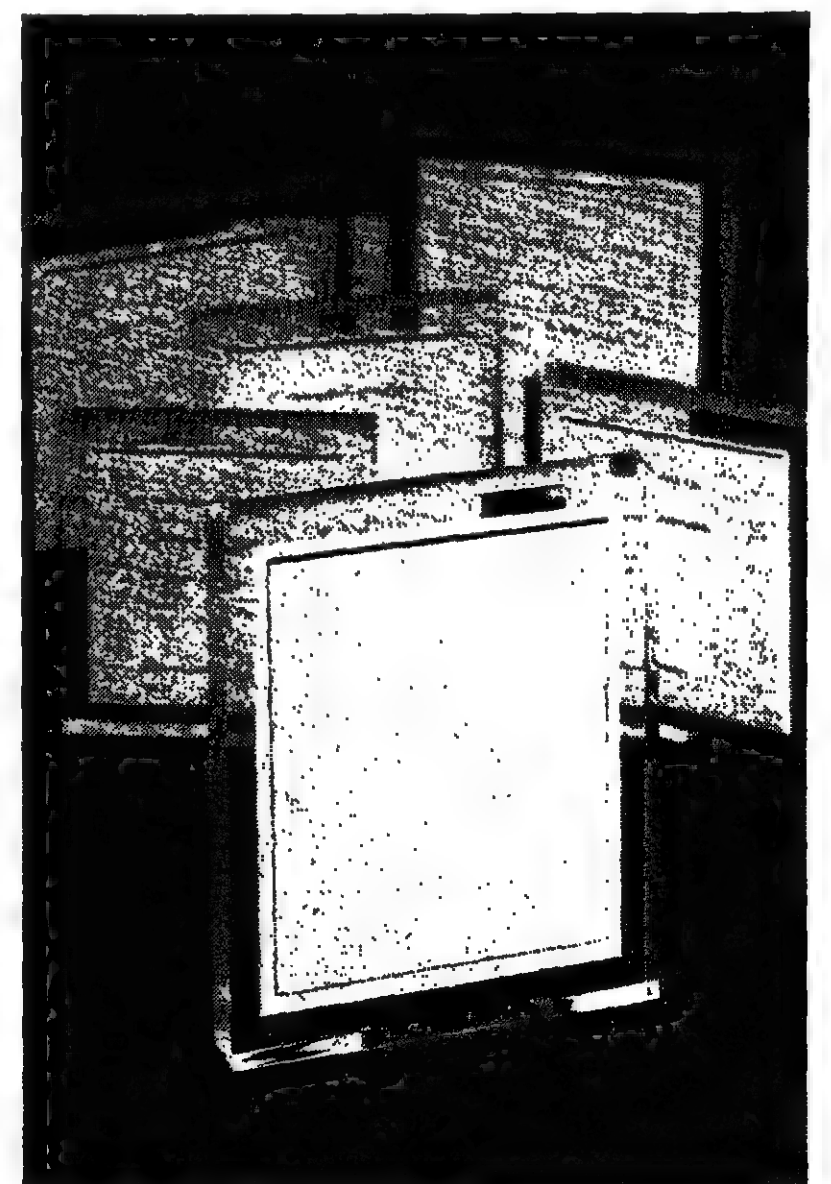






# "We truly succeed if there is no attack and no transaction."

J.P. Morgan's key objective as a financial advisor and defense strategist is to forestall an unwelcome approach in the first place. Fully valued companies are rarely attacked or forced to restructure under pressure. So we work with you to find and implement measures that encourage a full valuation by the market of the company's stock. If a merger is to your advantage, we'll help you get the best price at the best terms. The point is, J.P. Morgan brings a relationship focus to a transaction-driven business, a philosophy that distinguishes us from other firms. We don't promote M&A transactions simply to generate fees, but offer objective financial advice that serves your best interests.



Empty tombstone underscores a J.P. Morgan credo: we don't do deals just to generate fees. If a transaction isn't in a client's interests, we'll recommend against it.

## JPMorgan

J.P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated.  
J.P. Morgan is the worldwide marketing name for  
J.P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated and for Morgan Guaranty  
Trust Company, Morgan Guaranty Ltd. and  
other J.P. Morgan subsidiaries.







# Olivetti announces the PCs that respect your right to make your own decisions.

The arrival of the personal computer revolutionised the way businesses were run, bringing speed and efficiency that were previously unthinkable.

That revolution, like all technological revolutions, was producer-led. But the world since the revolution has changed. Business accepted and exploited the new technology, and is articulate enough clearly to communicate his needs. Olivetti believes that the responsible producer should listen to him.

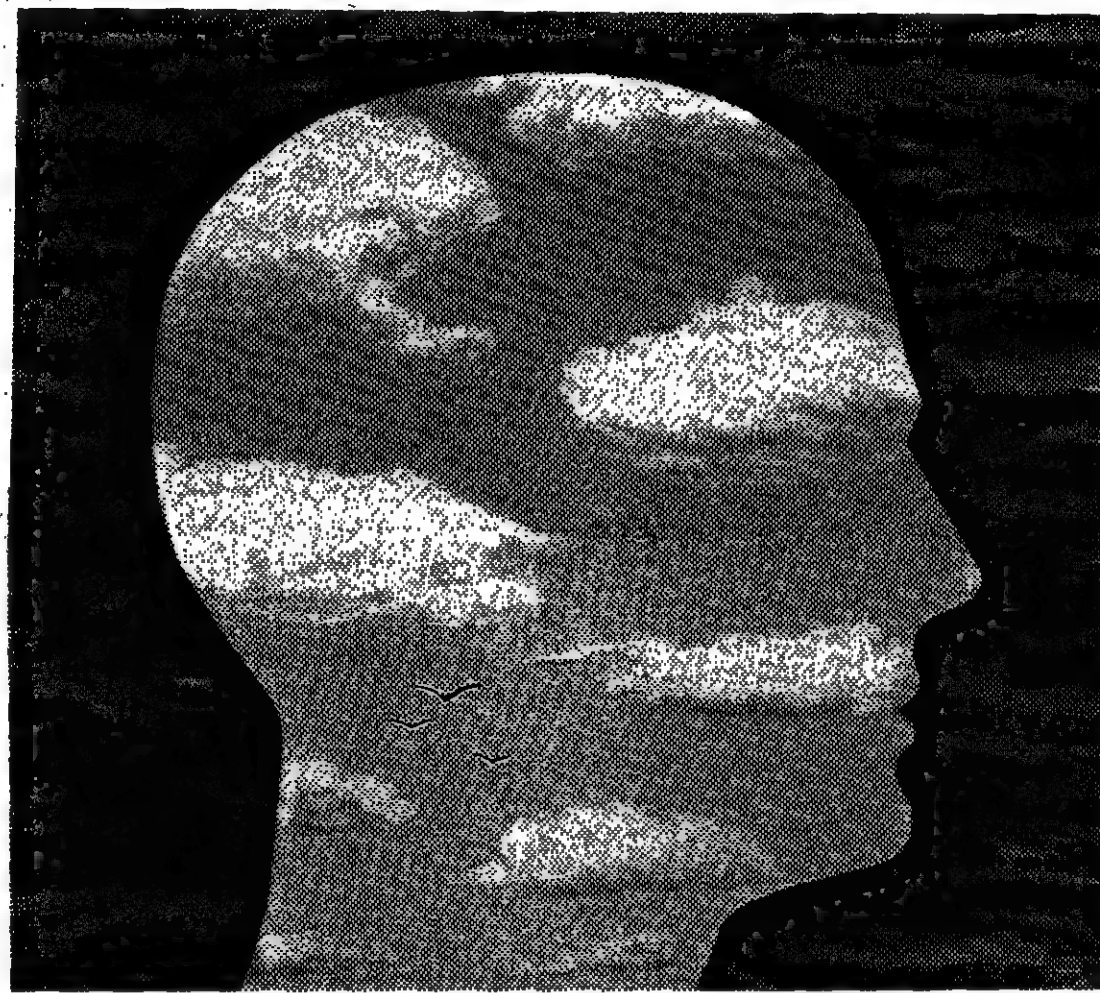
## Systems evolution

A major evolution in recent years has been in the role of the PC itself, from a stand-alone machine into part of a system. And this evolution is closely reflected in Olivetti's approach. For Olivetti, PCs are conceived as the building blocks of a system.

This user requirement for a systems approach has demanded increasingly powerful and sophisticated technology. The consumer has, in a sense, retaken the initiative. How should the producer respond?

Olivetti's view is clear. Today's user is not only technologically literate but also financially committed. Naturally, he expects products that will offer him all the benefits of state-of-the-art technology.

But he also has a right to expect products that will leave him free to enter and structure the system as and when he wants to. He needs a high degree of



interconnectability, workstations that offer the best possible price/performance ratio. And he wants to be free to work with the market standard of his own choosing.

This is what Olivetti has set out to give him with its new PC offering.

## Power and flexibility

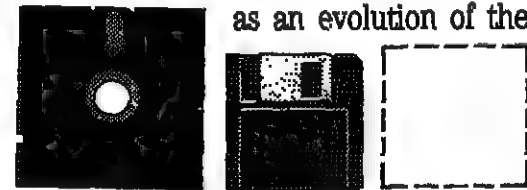
At the top of Olivetti's new PC range will be three models using the powerful 80386 microchip. These will be the fastest, most powerful PCs available, reflecting the trend for the PC to operate as server in local networks that can in turn be integrated with minicomputer environments.

These new models range from the M 380/T tower model to the M 380 and the compact M 380/C desktop workstations. The M 380 line will be flanked by a series of new PCs available in a

wide range of configurations. These will include the M 280, a powerful and extremely fast personal based on the 80286 chip with the potential for multi-tasking, the S 281, another 80286-based workstation specifically designed to operate in LAN environments, and the M 240, a potent workstation that represents a natural evolution of the highly successful (and widely emulated) M 24.

## Compatibility commitment

The new models have been developed as an evolution of the



existing Olivetti PC range. They are all fully compatible with market standards. (They offer, for example, a free choice of 5.25 and/or 3.5 inch floppy disks.) Indeed, it is Olivetti's firm intention to

guarantee full compatibility with current market standards. Whatever they may be. The new models will thus take their place alongside Olivetti's existing PCs (including the recently introduced portable M 15) to offer the customer a complete range of choice in planning his systems.

They offer him full compatibility with his installed base, high computing power, integrated, ergonomically valid configurations and a modular approach that will allow him to expand the system exactly according to his needs.

## Complete solution

As well as respecting the customer's existing investment, Olivetti is committed to protecting and supporting it in the future.

The completeness of the new Olivetti PC range is matched by the completeness of Olivetti's global offer, which embraces the whole spectrum of PC-related products, from software to printers.

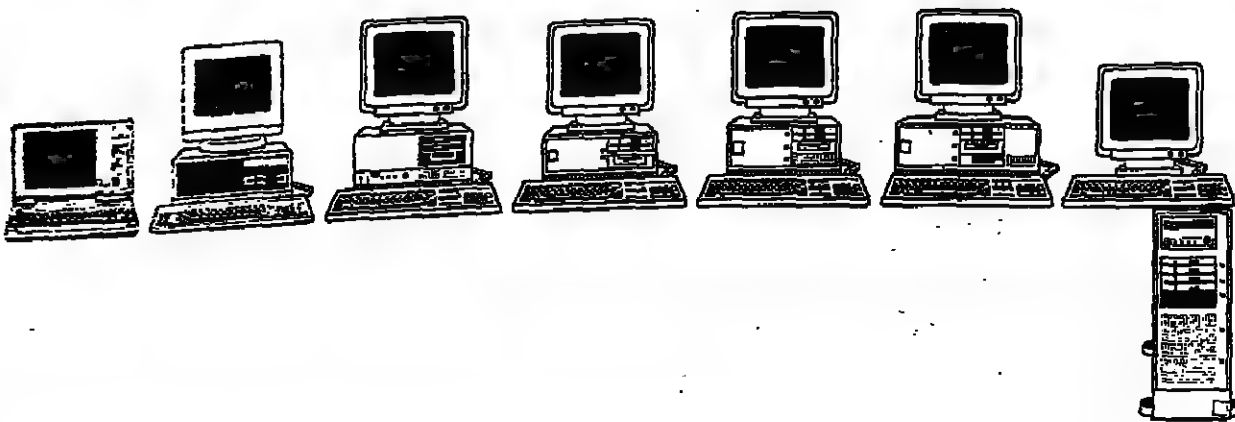
In addition, Olivetti's highly qualified dealer network and internal staff are at the disposal of clients to assist in interpreting their needs and to provide full after-sales back up service.

The new Olivetti PC offering has thus been conceived to give the user the maximum freedom of choice.

To leave him free to grow and evolve rather than to tie him down.

That is why we see the new Olivetti PCs as the choice of freedom.

# olivetti



OLIVETTI PERSONAL COMPUTERS. CHOICE OF FREEDOM.















## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Rises on North Testimony

**NEW YORK** — The dollar rose above 150 Japanese yen Tuesday for the first time in more than three months as the market breathed a sigh of relief when Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North did not implicate President Ronald Reagan in the Iran-contra affair.

The dollar ended at 150.35 yen, up from 148.875 yen at Monday's close. It was the first time the dollar had broken through the 150-yen mark since March 23.

The dollar's rally began in Japan on Monday night after Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said that Japan has no intention of intervening to stop the dollar's rise.

Some traders suspected that Japan and other countries would sell dollars to stop its rise.

But the rally gained steam on Colonel North's assertion to Congress that he never discussed with President Ronald Reagan the diversion of Iranian arms-sale profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The dollar also ended in New York at 1.8440 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8375 DM at Monday's close. It rose to 6.142 French francs.

## London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Swiss franc	1.5385	+0.0015
West German mark	1.8440	+0.0065
French franc	6.142	+0.0045
Italian lira	2.000	+0.000
Spanish peseta	166.66	+0.000
Portuguese escudo	200.00	+0.000
Belgian franc	36.36	+0.000
Dutch guilder	3.76	+0.000
Austrian schilling	13.76	+0.000
Japanese yen	150.35	+0.475

Source: Reuters

The pound was becalmed, ending one basis point down from the opening at 73.0 on its trade-weighted index. But dealers said the pound remained strongly underpinned and was holding up well in the cross rates.

In addition to Mr. Miyazawa's remarks, Japan's central bank governor, Satochi Sato, said that the bank would maintain its current accommodative monetary policy. He also endorsed the need for exchange rate stability.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8380 DM, down from 1.8419 Monday, and in Paris at 6.1250 francs, down from 6.1368.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.5313 Swiss francs, down from 1.5325 Monday.

Colonel North's testimony was

the only feature of a day that European dealers said had been the quietest for some time. "No interest and no movement," was how one British trader described it.

European dealers said they did not expect the dollar to make any significant movement in the next few days.

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## Output Slows, Orders Fall in West Germany

Reuters

**BONN** — New industry orders in West Germany fell 0.9 percent in May from April, and production rose by only 0.4 percent after a strong 3.4 percent increase in April, the government reported Tuesday.

But Jürgen Pfister, chief economist at Commerzbank AG, said the fall in orders was not a disappointment.

"The orders were pleasing," he said. "It shows that talk of a recession in the last quarter of 1986 and the first quarter of 1987 were unfounded."

Most economists said the data indicated that gross national product, the total output of goods and services, would grow by the government's target of 1 percent to 1.5 percent in the second quarter, compared with a 0.5 percent fall, adjusted for inflation, in the first quarter.

In the small city of Wörrstadt, population 20,000, Mr. Gault's return was a shock. It had been considered a certainty that Lester E. Gault, Rubbermaid's 62-year-old president and chief operating officer, would succeed Donald E. Noble in the company's top spot when Mr. Noble stepped down in 1980.

## RUBBERMAID: Succession Vacuum as Board Rejects Her Apparent

(Continued from first finance page)

Gault faults Mr. Noble for overlooking — and marketing — Rubbermaid's "Someone with a marketing background must lead this company after I retire."

Anyone who has followed Stanley Gault's career over the last decade could not help but be struck with a sense of déjà vu as last week's events unfolded.

Seven years ago, what had been a much-publicized seven-man race to succeed Reginald Jones as head of GE was won by John F. Welch Jr. Within a few weeks, a GE senior vice president and marketing whiz by the name of Stan Gault announced he would leave the huge company where he had spent 31 years and return to his hometown of Wooster, Ohio, to run Rubbermaid, a \$300 million company that his father co-founded in 1920.

In the small city of Wooster, population 20,000, Mr. Gault's return was a shock. It had been considered a certainty that Lester E. Gault, Rubbermaid's 62-year-old president and chief operating officer, would succeed Donald E. Noble in the company's top spot when Mr. Noble stepped down in 1980.

But Mr. Gault, like Mr. Noble, was a hands-on operations man. And Mr. Noble, like Mr. Gault, so many years later, decided that Rubbermaid needed an executive with solid marketing experience.

To be sure, corporate history is rife with stories of companies that turned to marketing pros during bad times, witness Chrysler Corp. and its chairman, Lee A. Iacocca.

But Rubbermaid was by no means floundering when Mr. Gault signed on. Its sink mats, trash cans and other plastic household products were ubiquitous in American homes, and more than 90 percent of American consumers recognized the Rubbermaid name. It was a stable, profitable company, and many Rubbermaid insiders saw no need for tinkering.

Mr. Gault had little patience for that view, though. To him, Rubbermaid surely needed a vitamin shot. Its product design had not changed in years, slow growth was expected, and in 1980 the company did not look healthy enough to weather the predicted recession.

In short order he divested several of Rubbermaid's businesses, including auto accessories and a line of kitchen products sold at home parties, like Tupperware. Barely pausing between pining and building, Mr. Gault soon engineered Rubbermaid's first acquisition, of Carlin Inc., which makes ConTact self-adhesive containers.

Since then Rubbermaid has acquired Little Tikes Inc., a line of children's toys; the GOTT Corp., which makes insulated containers; Seco Industries Inc., which makes floor-care products, and, most recently, Microcomputer Accessories Inc., which makes accessories for desktop computers. Analysts say the acquisitions complement Rubbermaid's strengths.

Clearly, Mr. Gault — and Mr. Noble, since he was the production chief during the acquisitions — found a winning formula. Rubbermaid earned \$70 million last year on revenues of \$795 million — a 21 percent earnings increase on a 16 percent revenue rise.

In fact, the company has had record sales and earnings for 25 consecutive quarters. Its return on equity was 21 percent last year, while its long-term debt was only 10 percent of equity. Its stock has risen steadily over the years, too, as have its dividends.

And Rubbermaid seems to have a magic touch in new products, launching about 100 a year.

As for administration, Mr. Gault trimmed the staff, filling many of the open jobs with former GE colleagues, trained in cost-cutting and quality control. Among that first wave from GE was Mr. Fowler.

Since then, analysts say, Mr. Fowler has lowered Rubbermaid's

costs significantly, while installing some of the industry's most sophisticated technology. And the heads of the Rubbermaid operating units, who report to Mr. Fowler, say he is a pleasure to work for. "Bob is a born leader," said Ned Hellman 3d, the founder of Microcomputer Accessories and still its president and general manager.

Perhaps because of such votes of confidence, Mr. Fowler seems genuinely bewildered by his rejection. "I have had 11 years' experience as a general manager and I guess I look at that as demonstrating a knowledge of marketing and sales as well as production," he said.

An analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co. said: "If Fowler was going to be groomed for the chairmanship it would have been important to move him into marketing responsibilities now." Another analyst added, "Gault just didn't want to let go of marketing himself."

In a sense, there are no real corporate marketing duties to assign at Rubbermaid. Its operating units have full responsibility for their own marketing and product research. But this structure and Rubbermaid's acquisitions have produced at least three men, in their 40s, who could be considered for the top job.

Neither Mr. Gault nor the Rubbermaid board have ruled an internal promotion. "We have some very talented people inside the company, but we owe it to the shareholders to widen the search," Mr. Gault said, noting that many of his top people are a bit young for his job.

Mr. Barrett, the director, says the board also is reluctant to hand over the company to someone in his 40s, partly because his tenure as CEO would be too long. "You shouldn't run a company for 15 or 20 years," he said.

NEW YORK — Genentech Inc. lost a skirmish Tuesday in its battle to control the British patent rights to its genetically produced drug TPA, which halts heart attacks while in progress.

The U.S. biotechnology firm said a London court found its patent too broad, and that it could be revoked unless modified.

Genentech, which was founded in 1976, is a public company. It has a market value of about \$1 billion. It is the only U.S. biotechnology company to have a public offering of stock.

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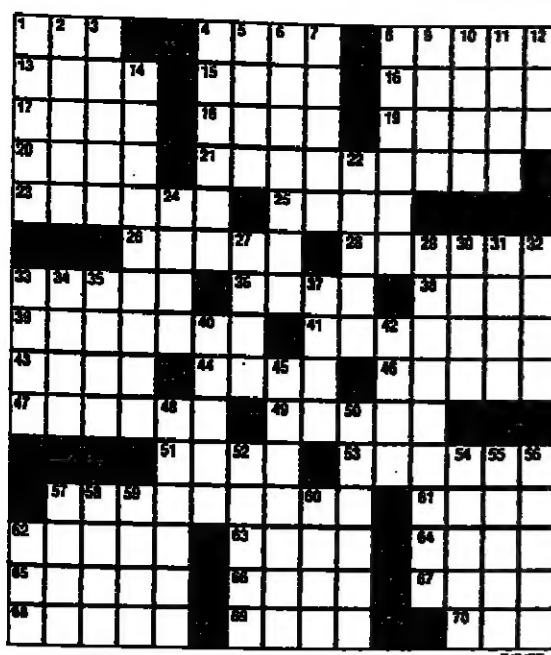
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Genentech's TPA is a genetically produced drug that hal





**ACROSS**

1 Draft initials  
2 Small Tibetan antelope  
3 Famed limer's first name  
4 Boyer role  
5 Hillside shelter  
6 Suffered from ague  
7 Mears, to Plato  
8 Ceremonial act  
9 Appoints  
10 Dope cop  
11 Did his treasure weigh "seven tons"?  
12 Place for an obi  
13 Ancient Asian  
14 Parasitic growths  
15 Depression  
16 Causar  
17 Essence  
18 Concert halls  
19 "Aimless" girl?  
20 Her songs don't "clay one"  
21 Lacking color  
22 Malay boat  
23 Rulers of yore  
24 Clement one  
25 Condition  
26 Lean to one side  
27 Nomads

**DOWN**

22 Lemon on wheels  
23 Famous Bulge reply  
24 Equip  
25 A "vote kiser"? Not  
26 Best or Ferber  
27 Clairvoyant  
28 States  
29 Elec. measures  
30 Kind of year  
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### DENNIS THE MENACE



"MR. WILSON WILL HAVE FUN PLAYING WITH US AS LONG AS WE DON'T LET HIM KNOW THAT HE'S PLAYING."

### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MYDAL

Just trying to help!

Just trying to help!

Just trying to help!

Just trying to help!

Just trying to help!

Just trying to help!

Just trying to help!

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Just trying to help!

Just trying to help!

Just trying to help!

### PEANUTS



Soon after I was born, I was adopted by the round-headed kid.

YOU CALL YOUR OWNER "THE ROUND-HEADED KID"?

DON'T YOU THINK YOU SHOULD AT LEAST USE HIS NAME?

I HATE DOING ALL THAT RESEARCH.

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### BLONDIE



DON'T SLEEP IN THE CHAIR, HONEY.

IT'S BAD FOR YOUR BACK, YOU'RE RIGHT.

I'LL TRY TO MAKE IT TO THE SOFA.

WELL, AT LEAST HE TRIED.

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### BETTY BAILEY



IT'S TERRIBLE THE WAY THOSE GUYS WHISTLE AT GIRLS.

I'LL GIVE THEM A GOOD WHISTLE.

THIS IS THE WAY TO DO IT!

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## SPORTS

# Born-Again Twins Move Back on Top

New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — In recent years, the Minnesota Twins could be counted upon for two things: great hitting displays and a failure to finish on the right side of 500.

Pitching, defense, speed and depth were attributes usually found in the opponent's dugout, a shortcoming that kept the Twins from serious contention in the American League West, in which a flaw or two has historically been tolerated. Not since 1970 have the Twins won their division; not since 1965 have they won the league pennant.

But so far 1987 has been different. The Twins have become a well-

• Dan Gladden also came from the Giants, in a trade for three minor-leaguers. He is a proven leadoff batter (.281 average, 13 stolen bases) and has allowed Kelly to bat Kirby Puckett third in the order without second thoughts.

• Last month, Minnesota strengthened its rotation by obtaining Joe Mauer from the Yankees for Mark Salas, a backup catcher whose defensive skills Kelly questioned.

"We've made some good moves, and I think the front office is showing the players they're committed to victory," said pitcher Mike Smithson. "Sometimes in the past it didn't seem like they were trying."

The new players surround a core that includes Puckett in center field and Gary Gaetti at third base, both of whom hit more than 30 home runs and won gold gloves in 1986. Puckett is currently second to Boston's Wade Boggs with a .346 average and has 14 home runs; Gaetti is batting .257 with 15 homers. Herbek has recovered from early struggles to bat .277 with team highs of 23 home runs and 55 runs batted in. Brunansky, who has averaged 26 homers for the last five seasons, has 17 so far this year with a .265 average.

Herbek is more impressed with overall improvements than individual statistics. "At the beginning of the season, it was Puckett and Gaetti, and nobody else was doing much of anything," he said. "That didn't last. But we've won without me in the lineup and without Puckett and without Gaetti. It's not like there are nine guys getting beat to death out there."

Kent Herbek: healthy numbers.

rounded team, starting with an off-season shake-up in the front office that has produced myriad changes on the field — and title contention: Tuesday night, on home runs by Tom Brunansky and Kent Herbek, and Frank Viola's five-hitter against New York, Minnesota moved back into first place in the West.

"We've got a pretty good team, and most pretty good teams are going to be in first place at one time or another during the season," said Roy Smalley, the veteran designated hitter who was traded from Minnesota to the Yankees in 1982 and returned three years later. "The idea is to be there at the end."

"How can I not be pleased with the way things are going?" said Andy MacPhail, who took over in November and, at 34, is the youngest executive vice president in the major leagues. "I'm not surprised that we're better than before, but I am very pleased. I think everyone knew there had been more talent on this club than there had been wins. Our job was to get the wins."

The changes began with the confirmation of Tom Kelly as manager in his own right. MacPhail backed those who wanted a man with a high profile — both Jim Frey and Billy Martin had heavy-duty support — and chose the team's former third-base coach. Kelly had been named interim successor to Ray Miller, who was dismissed three weeks before the Twins finished 1986 with a 71-91 record.

MacPhail also hired Ralph Houk out of retirement to serve as a vice president, giving the organization a respected voice in winter trade negotiations and an experienced talent evaluator during spring training.

The Twins moved quickly, re-vamping the roster without sacrificing key personnel:

• Jeff Reardon, obtained from Montreal in a six-player trade, provides an established closer in the bullpen. Despite occasional problems that have resulted in an inflated earned-run average, Reardon is third in the league with 16 saves.

• Pitcher Juan Berroque, 32, was signed as a free agent after San Francisco didn't offer him a contract in December. Berroque has a 5-0 record and a 2.88 ERA; he also has 85 strikeouts in 78 innings.



Relief pitcher Jeff Reardon, late of Montreal: 16 saves.



The tour pack, leaving Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises and the cross commemorating de Gaulle.

## Tour Salutes la France Profonde

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-EG-  
LISES, France — Just after a heavy rain ended Tuesday morning, a good five hours before the Tour de France was due to pass through Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises, a gen-  
darme checked the highway for stray dogs. He returned every so often through the early afternoon.

Dogs running loose across the road have often caused mass spills and serious injuries in cycling races. Like Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises, most villages in France do their best to welcome and protect the riders in the world's greatest bicycle race.

There are 30,000 villages in this country. While the populations of some cities have doubled and tripled since World War II (and farmers have decreased by three-quarters), most of France's 55 million people still live in the countryside.

This Tour de France, the 74th since the race began in 1903, has been dedicated to la France profonde — deep France, the hinterland, the villages. Thursday's stage will end in Renzans, which has 3,000 inhabitants; Friday's will end in Chameuil, with 200 inhabitants; the smallest place the tour has ever finished a daily stage.

Tuesday, it was the turn of Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises, which boasts not quite 300 residents but was the weekend and summer home of General Charles de Gaulle, the wartime leader and former president of the Fifth Republic.

Closer to the hearts of the race organizers, de Gaulle came down to the main road in 1960 to salute the passage of the riders. For the first time in its history, the tour stopped to accept the tribute to its prestige.

Returning the honor to the general, who was buried in the village church's graveyard in 1970, the tour staged a special ceremony Tuesday afternoon, including laying a wreath on his plain white grave and releasing two thousand doves in sight of the huge Cross of Lorraine raised in de Gaulle's memory atop a hill nearby.

Watching on a muggy afternoon, perhaps a thousand villagers from Colombey and nearby places in Champagne also saw a bonus sprint at the end of an 800-meter (874-yard) climb.

Régis Clère, a Frenchman with the Teka team from Spain, was first across the line by five minutes, gaining 30 seconds to be deducted from his overall elapsed time, which will determine the winner when the race winds up in Paris on July 26. Second in the sprint was Milan Jurgo, a Czechoslovak with the Briamoli team from Italy, with Marc Sergeant, a Belgian with the Joker team from Belgium, third. Jurgo won 20 bonus seconds and Sergeant won 10.

Working hard on the incline, the solitary Clère passed two cattle farms, a field with grazing sheep, another full of newly baled hay, a garage, several private houses, a snack restaurant, a spartan hotel and a bakery with a sign announcing a bowling competition in nearby Flammercourt that offered a pig and a lamb among its prizes.

He went by a Swiss-chess and butter factory, a crossroads with signs pointing to the nearest city (the unknown Chameuil) and two roundabouts for sale. The village butcher, bank, souvenir shop, church and two groceries are off the main road, one lane in either direction.

Then Clère, a native of the region, crested the hill and passed out of the life of Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises, heading three kilometers along for Lavilleneuve-aux-Fressures, the next village.

When the stage ended two hours later in the city of Troyes, Clère was also awarded a set of de Gaulle's memoirs. (No, the sprint runner-up did not get two copies of the memoirs; the general was an elegant and forceful, if strongly opinionated, writer.)

Clère was reeled in by the pack near the end of the 211-kilometer (131-mile) trip from Epinal to Troyes, which was won in a gang sprint by Guido Bontempi, an Italian with the Carrera team of Italy.

So, at the end of the day, Enich Mascher, a Swiss with Carrera, still held the yellow jersey of the overall leader by 36 seconds over Christophe Lavigne, a Frenchman with the Systeme U team from France. Jörg Müller, a Swiss with the PDM team from the Netherlands, was third.

Most of the early favorites were five or six minutes behind in what is turning out to be a grueling race many days before it reaches the mountains, where losses will be considerable.

As expected, there is no boss of the pack in the absence of Bernard Hinault, who won the tour five times before he retired last fall, and Greg LeMond, who won last year but is home in California, recovering from an accidental shooting.

No team has been able to control the race by setting its pace, and one result has been a succession of breakaways fewer riders have had the strength or strategic need to chase.

A pattern should begin to emerge in Friday's 87.5-kilometer individual time trial, or race against the clock, in Brittany. Any great loss of time there should effectively eliminate some of the many favorites in this year's wide-open competition.

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## IOC's Samaranch: It's Seoul or No Go

The Associated Press

LONDON — The 1988 Olympics will be held in Seoul or abandoned if the political situation makes it impossible to stage the Games in the South Korean capital, the head of the International Olympic Committee was quoted as saying on Tuesday.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, said in an interview with The Daily Telegraph that no alternative site had been discussed. "Either we go to Seoul or there will be no Games," Samaranch said.

The IOC awarded the 1988 Games to Seoul in 1981 and said last month that, despite increasingly violent protests against the government of President

Chun Doo Hwan, it had no plans to change the site.

In the interview, Samaranch said the situation in Seoul appeared to have improved since Chun accepted a series of opposition demands including the release of several hundred political prisoners.

"We have 15 months until the Games and I am sure that by then the improvement will have taken place," he said.

Los Angeles and New York are among the cities that have offered to step in and host the Games. But Samaranch said no backup sites are under review. "We have never discussed an alternative site. The Games were awarded to Seoul and the Games will go on in Seoul... We will not change that decision. It is Seoul, or no 1988 Olympics."

## Angel Homer Beats Red Sox in 12th; Clemens Fails to Hold 7-0 Advantage

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANAHEIM, California — California Manager Gene Mauch tried his best to be diplomatic.

But after seeing his club erase a 7-0 deficit Monday night against Roger Clemens, on its way to a 10-7 victory in 12 innings over the Boston Red Sox, it was plain to Mauch that last year's Cy Young Award winner wasn't the same. Long after Clemens' seventh-inning departure, Jack Howell decided the marathon with a three-run home run off Wes Gardner.

"He's got three shutouts," Mauch said of Clemens after a long pause. "So there must be times when he's just as good as last year." Monday night wasn't one of those times.

Given his 7-0 lead built by Jim Rice's three-run homer and a pair of bases-empty shots by Dwight Evans off Jerry Reuss, Clemens survived for six innings by stranding seven baserunners.

But with two outs in the seventh, he failed to shut down another rally; Wally Joyner's two-run triple and Doug DeCinces' two-run homer chased Clemens. California completed its comeback in the eighth on Mark Ryal's two-run home run off Calvin Schiraldi and Joyner's RBI double off Joe Samito.

"Clemens was just too inconsistent," Boston Manager John McNamara said of last season's 24-game winner who, despite two dismal recent outings, somehow remains on a personal three-game winning streak. Clemens escaped with a no-decision on June 26 after blowing a 9-0 lead against New York. Similarly, he was long gone before Monday's game was resolved.

Blue Jays 6, Rangers 4: In Toronto, consecutive third-inning home runs by George Bell and Ernie Whitt were decisive as the Blue Jays snapped an eight-game skid, their longest losing streak since 1981. Toronto scored four runs off Charlie Hough in the second on RBI singles by Fred McGriff, Garth Risher and Tony Fernandez and Kelly Gruber's sacrifice fly. Winner Jimmy Key, victorious in

his previous four starts, pitched seven innings.

Indians 9, Royals 7: In Cleveland, Cory Snyder's eighth-inning grand slam, his second homer of the game, ended a six-game Kansas City winning streak and handed Bret Saberhagen his third loss of the season against 14 victories. The Indians had been outscored by 117-

and Frank Viola pitched a five-hitter to move Minnesota into first place in the American League West.

Orioles 4, White Sox 1: In Baltimore, a fifth-inning single by Alan Wiggins scored the game-winning as the Orioles broke a seven-game losing streak. Winner Mike Griffin allowed five hits while making his third start for Baltimore after four years in the minors.

Athletics 5, Tigers 3: In Oakland, California, Tony Phillips's two-out, two-run double broke a 3-3 eighth-inning tie.

Mariners 3, Brewers 2: In Seattle, Mike Kingery blooped a two-out single in the fifth, breaking a 2-2 tie and ending the Mariners' three-game skid.

Giants 7, Pirates 5: Giants 7, Pirates 5: In the National League, Pittsburgh pitcher Mike LaCoss went eight innings and drove in two runs to complete San Francisco's doubleheader sweep. In the opener, Dave Dravecky scattered five hits over five innings in his first start as a Giant and teammate Chili Davis drove in two runs. Dravecky and Craig Lefferts, who picked up a save in the nightcap, came to San Francisco in a seven-player trade with San Diego on Saturday.

Astros 9, Expos 3: In Houston, Danny Darwin pitched five-hit ball for eight innings and Alan Ashby hit his two-run homer as the Astros knocked Dennis Martinez out after 2 1/2 innings. Martinez, who entered the game at 3-0 with a 2.86 ERA, allowed six runs on seven hits.

Cubs 7, Padres 0: In Chicago, Andre Dawson drove in four runs to back Steve Trout's four-hit pitching as the Cubs blew past San Diego. Dawson, who went 3-for-4 and scored three runs, hit a bases-empty home run in the second and a three-run blast in a four-run fifth off Mark Crest.

Phillies 9, Reds 6: In Cincinnati, Glenn Wright snapped a fifth-inning tie with a two-run homer and Lance Parrish added a three-run shot to boost Philadelphia past the Reds, who failed to hold leads of 4-1 and 6-4.

Andre Dawson, keeping an eye on homer No. 23 of 1987.

(AP, UPI)

## SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 9, White Sox 1

Detroit 6, Tigers 3

Kansas City 9, Royals 7

Los Angeles 6, Angels 4

Minnesota 9, Twins 3

New York 10, Yankees 7

Oakland 5, Athletics 3

Seattle 3, Mariners 2

Texas 6, Rangers 4

Toronto 6, Blue Jays 4

Washington 6, Braves 4

White Sox 1, Orioles 4

Yankees 7, Cubs 7

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Transition

Baseball

American League

LEAGUE—Named Jim Fregosi, Chicago manager, and Tony La Russa, Oakland manager, coaches for Tuesday's All-Star Game.

Barry Bonds, Oakland, and Rickey Henderson, Seattle, traded.

SALT LAKE CITY—Selected Scott McGrew, pitcher, to Rochester of the International League. Replaced Mike Kinnear, pitcher, from Reno.

CLEVELAND—Sent Mike Armstrong, pitcher, outright to Buffalo of the American Association. Replaced Reggie Miller, pitcher, from Buffalo.

NEW YORK—Re-called Charles Hudson, pitcher, from Columbus of the International League. Replaced Rich Bordi, pitcher, to Columbus.

OAKLAND—Activated Bill Caulett, pitcher, from Tacoma of the Pacific Coast League.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

LEAGUE—Named Roger Craig, San Francisco manager, and Hal Hunter, Houston manager, All-Star Game coaches; named Gene

St. Louis, St. Louis, and Mark Letendre, San Francisco, pitchers.

CHICAGO—Activated Scott Sanderson, pitcher, from the 15-day disabled list. Replaced Mark Letendre, pitcher, to level of the American Association.

CINCINNATI—Placed Ron Oester, second baseman, on the 15-day disabled list. Purchased the contract of Mike Ventresca, outfielder, from Nashville of the American Association.

FOOTBALL

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Traded Burnell High, cornerback, to Toronto for a 1988 1988 draft choice and future considerations.

EDMONTON—Announced the resignation of Jack Parker, coach. Named Joe Parilli, coach, for the remainder of the 1987 season.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

MIAMI—Released Scott Gleason, tight end.

MINNESOTA—Signed D.J. Dozier, running back, to a two-year contract plus an option year.

COLLEGE

GREAT LAKES ATHLETIC CONFERENCE—Announced the resignation of Tom Donatelli, commissioner.

Tennis

Pro Leaders

Men

1. Andre Agassi, 2. Ivan Lendl, 3. Stefan Edberg, 4. Andre W. 5. Mats Wilander, 6. Boris Becker, 7. Andre Agassi, 8. Andre Agassi, 9. Andre Agassi, 10. Andre Agassi.

Women

1. Martina Navratilova, 2. Martina Navratilova, 3. Martina Navratilova, 4. Martina Navratilova, 5. Martina Navratilova, 6. Martina Navratilova, 7. Martina Navratilova, 8. Martina Navratilova, 9. Martina Navratilova, 10. Martina Navratilova.

Tour de France

SEVENTH STAGE

(131 kilometers/131 miles)

1. Claudio Bortolotti, Italy, 5:09:41 minutes, 17 seconds.



